FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Middle East & North Africa*

*Vol V No 185* *22 September 1978*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Al-Qadhdhafi Contacts Husayn on Current Situation [Amman AD-DUSTUR 22 Sep] A 1 1/A7
AFP: 'Arafat, Al-Qadhdhafi To Meet Husayn in Irbid A 1 1/A7
Further Report A 1 1/A7
Al-Asad, Husayn, 'Arafat Reportedly To Meet A 1 1/A7
Jordanian-Palestinian Reconciliation Reportedly Near A 2 1/A8
Damascus Steadfastness Conference Resumes Meetings A 2 1/A8
Khaddam Press Conference A 2 1/A8
PFLP-General Command Communique Denounces Accord A 4 1/A10
Damascus AL-BA'TH Reports Statement by PNC Chairman A 5 1/A11
'Arafat Meets With PDRY's Muhammad in Damascus A 7 1/A13
Popular Organizations Call for Support of Strike A 7 1/A13
PFLP Reportedly Makes Offer To Rejoin PLO A 7 1/A13

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Cabinet Calls for Urgent Arab Summit To Discuss Camp David C 1 1/A14

KUWAIT

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Calls for Discontinuing Arab Aid to Egypt [20 Sep] C 1 1/A14

SAUDI ARABIA

[illegible] Reports Arrival of Secretary Vance in Riyadh C 2 1/B1
[illegible] Meets With King Khalid C 3 1/B2
[illegible] Meets With Crown Prince Fahd C 3 1/B2
'UKAZ Says U.S. Efforts Must Continue [20 Sep] C 3 1/B3
Venezuelan Oil Minister Arrives in At-Ta'if C 4 1/B3
SNA Reports $10 Million Earthquake Aid to Iran C 4 1/B3

UAE

Statement Issued Rejecting Camp David Agreements C 4 1/B3
Foreign Minister Meets With PLO Representative C 5 1/B4
Vice President Returns Home From Egypt C 5 1/B4

YEMEN--PDRY

Soviet Ambassador Conveys Message to UPONF Leader C 5 1/B4

BRIEFS

Saudi-Jordan Security Agreement; PDRY Official Appointments; PDRY-Cuban Maritime Cooperation C 5 1/B4

EGYPT

President Carter Assures As-Sadat on Jerusalem D 1 1/B5
MENA on As-Sadat-Hassan Talks, Press Conference D 1 1/B5
Jerusalem POST Interviews Deputy Premier at-Tuhami [21 Sep] D 1 1/B5
Minister as-Sawi Criticizes Arab Rejectionists D 6 1/B10
AL-AHRAM Comments on Rejectionist Forces D 8 1/B12
UAE Vice President Makes Statement, Departs D 9 1/B13
Arab Socialists Merge With National Democratic Party D 9 1/B13
Egyptian UN Delegate To Lead Delegation at UNGA D 9 1/B13
INA: AL-AHALI Editor Interrogated; Denounces Accord D 9 1/B13

IRAQ

Hammadi Summons Envoys To Discuss Camp David E 1 1/B14
Trade Unions Condemn Camp David Summit Results E 1 1/B14
Foreign Minister Hammadi Leaves for New York E 1 1/B14

JORDAN

Vance, Minister of State Ibrahim Comment on Talks F 1 1/C1
AD-DUSTUR Views U.S. Interpretations of Camp David Documents F 2 1/C2
Envoy Submits Statement on Camp David to Soviet Official F 2 1/C2

LEBANON

Sarkis To Address Nation, Comments on Camp David G 1 1/C3
VOL Cites Syrian Political, Military Pressure G 1 1/C3
Foreign Minister Butrus Speaks With Newsmen G 2 1/C4
Voice of Lebanon Report on Security Situation G 2 1/C4
Army Commander Watches Exercises, Inspects Positions G 3 1/C5
Shi'ite Council Issues Denial of Call for Strike G 3 1/C5
Shi'ites To Present Note on Imam to Rejectionists G 4 1/C6
INA on Exchange of Artillery Fire in S. Lebanon G 4 1/C6
VOL on Clashes G 4 1/C6
INA: Zionists Massing Troops G 4 1/C6
Shelling of An-Nabatiyah G 5 1/C7
Naval Battle Near Tyre G 5 1/C7

SYRIA

Al-Asad Addresses Lebanese Demonstration in Damascus H 1 1/C8
Khaddam Replies to Questions After 'Summit' Session H 2 1/C9
Kuwaiti Dailies Report Activities at Damascus Conference H 3 1/C10
King Husayn Calls President al-Asad; Viewpoints Exchanged H 3 1/C10
Begin Remarks on Golan Heights Reported H 4 1/C11
As-Sa'iqah Statement Scores Camp David Agreement H 4 1/C11
Papers Give Answer to 'U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli Axis' H 5 1/C12
President al-Asad Receives Greek CP Delegation H 6 1/C13

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

FLN, Libyan People's Congress Reject 'Capitulatory Solution' I 1 1/C14
EL MOUDJAHID Sees Carter, Begin 'Winners,' As-Sadat 'Loser' [19 Sep] I 1 1/C14
Belgian Foreign Minister Arrives for 2-Day Visit I 3 1/D2
Ends Visit I 3 1/D2
FLN Delegation Visits Italy, Talks With CP Officials I 3 1/D2

LIBYA

Information Secretary Lauds Relations With Jordan [AD-DUSTUR 22 Sep] I 4 1/D3
Amman AR-RA'Y Says Al-Qadhdhafi in Good Health [22 Sep] I 4 1/D3

MAURITANIA

President Comments on Western Sahara Issue, Camp David I 4 1/D3
Interview With Moroccan Paper [Casablanca LE MATIN 13 Sep] I 6 1/D5
France To Grant $4 Million To Help Balance Budget I 6 1/D5

MOROCCO

Riyadh: As-Sadat Extends Stay, Meets With King Hassan I 7 1/D6
Boucetta on Territorial Integrity, Friction With Algeria I 7 1/D6
[LE MATIN 12 Sep]

SUDAN

SUNA Reports on Numayri's Meeting With President Carter I 8 1/D7
Numayri Receives Message From Saudi Government I 9 1/D8

TUNISIA

Prime Minister, Vietnamese Vice President Address Banquet I 9 1/D8
Vietnamese Vice President Tho Continues Visit I 11 1/D10
Leaves Tunisia I 11 1/D10
Government Statement Rejects Camp David Agreements I 11 1/D10
LA PRESSE Says As-Sadat Reneged on Earlier Pledge I 12 1/D11

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers Cites Saharan Official on POLISARIO Congress I 12 1/D11
Saharan Forces Issue Communique, Claim New Victories I 12 1/D11

ISRAEL

Opinion Poll: Majority Satisfied With Agreements ['AL HAMISHMAR 21 Sep] N 1 1/D12
Dayan Talks to Political Correspondents in Jerusalem N 1 1/D12
More Details on Conference N 2 1/D13
Military Establishment Begins Withdrawal Preparations N 3 1/D14
Ministers Object to Separation of Votes at Knesset [HA'AREZ 21 Sep] N 3 1/D14
Peres Writes Begin on Separation of Debates N 3 1/D14
MAFDAL Requests Postponement of Knesset Debate N 4 1/E1
Likud Liberals Tend Toward Support for Agreements N 4 1/E1
Vote Favors Agreements N 5 1/E2
DAVAR on Global Implications of Camp David Accord [21 Sep] N 5 1/E2
Economic Implications of Agreements Reviewed [HA'AREZ 21 Sep] N 7 1/E4
Moda'i: All Yamit Settlements May Not Be Evacuated N 7 1/E4
Israel To Have Veto Right on W. Bank Settlement Removal N 8 1/E5
['AL HAMISHMAR 21 Sep]
Former Begin Advisor Attacks Camp David Accords [POST 22 Sep] N 9 1/E6
Yadin Discusses W. Bank Settlements on London ITV N 11 1/E8
Horowitz Opposes Removal of Rafah Settlements N 13 1/E10
Committees Established To Defend Settlement Cause N 13 1/E10
Evacuation of Illegal Settlement Completed N 14 1/E11
Settlers Return to Site N 14 1/E11

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Labor Party Reaction Team Urges Curb on Gush Emunim | N 14 | 1/E11 |
| Another Illegal Settlement Established | N 14 | 1/E11 |
| YEDI'OT AHARONOT Correspondent Reports From Cairo [21 Sep] | N 15 | 1/E12 |
| Israel, Egypt To Negotiate Mutual Economic Demands | N 16 | 1/E13 |
| MA'ARIV: As-Sadat To Establish Peace Cabinet [21 Sep] | N 16 | 1/E13 |
| Egypt Said To Agree Not To Join Arab Attack [HAZOFE 21 Sep] | N 17 | 1/E14 |
| Two West Bank Mayors Urged To Return From Abroad | N 17 | 1/E14 |
| E. Jerusalem Press Expresses Coolness, Hostility to Accord ['AL HAMISHMAR 21 Sep] | N 18 | 1/F1 |
| West Bank Mayors Will Not Leave for Amman [MA'ARIV 21 Sep] | N 18 | 1/F1 |
| West Bank Protests Against Camp David Agreements | N 18 | 1/F1 |
| Protest Strike of West Bank Municipalities | N 18 | 1/F1 |
| Phalangist Spokesman: UN Powerless Against Terrorists [HAZOFE 21 Sep] | N 19 | 1/F2 |
| Terrorist Group Uncovered in West Bank | N 19 | 1/F2 |
| Explosion in East Jerusalem; No Injuries | N 19 | 1/F2 |
| Dayan Meets With Italian Foreign Minister | N 19 | 1/F2 |
| Evidence of Oil Found in Gan Yavne | N 20 | 1/F3 |
| El Al Planning Flights to Egypt [POST 21 Sep] | N 20 | 1/F3 |
| Bus Company Ready for Opening of Border [POST 21 Sep] | N 20 | 1/F3 |

IRAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Senate Approves Imposition of Martial Law | R 1 | 1/F4 |
| Qom Governor Dismissed for Impropriety | R 1 | 1/F4 |
| Restrictions on Haj Pilgrimage Lifted | R 2 | 1/F5 |
| Shah Cancels Celebrations, Donates Cost to Relief | R 2 | 1/F5 |

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Text of Joint Communique Issued on Vajpayee Visit | S 1 | 1/F6 |

INDIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MP Says PRC Ready To Resolve Border Dispute | S 3 | 1/F8 |
| Official Spokesman Issues Statement on Camp David Accords | S 4 | 1/F9 |
| PTI Cites U.S. Envoy on Planned Aircraft Purchases | S 4 | 1/F9 |
| Commerce Group Views Prospects for Trade With PRC | S 4 | 1/F9 |
| Communist Demonstrators Arrested in Gorakhpur | S 5 | 1/F10 |

PAKISTAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AFP: Asghar Khan Opposes 'Hasty' Withdrawal From CENTO | S 5 | 1/F10 |
| Haq Appoints Zonal Administrators as State Governors | S 6 | 1/F11 |

BRIEFS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DPRK Cooperation With Afghanistan; Afghan-USSR Science Protocol; Afghan Prospecting Equipment Purchase | S 6 | 1/F11 |

Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-MEA-78-185

*FBIS-MEA-78-185*
*Friday*
*22 September 1978*
*Vol V No 185*

# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

AL-QADHDHAFI CONTACTS HUSAYN ON CURRENT SITUATION

JN220738Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Sep 78 p 1 JN

[AD-DUSTUR correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] Damascus--Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi last night telephoned his brother His Majesty King Husayn. The call dealt with current issues, the outcome of the Camp David summit and the steadfastness conference.

AFP: 'ARAFAT, AL-QADHDHAFI TO MEET HUSAYN IN IRBID

TA220958Y Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 22 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Damascus, Sept. 22 (AFP)--Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left here by road today to meet King Husayn at Irbid in northern Jordan, a well-inforced source said.

Further Report

TA221059Y Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 22 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpts] Damascus, Sept. 22 (AFP)--Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) left here at 10:50 a.m. today with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to encounter King Husayn at Irbid in northern Jordan, an official source confirmed. The news that Mr 'Arafat was going to see his former enemy created a sensation here. The PLO head had not set foot on Jordanian soil since the king's army smashed the Palestinian guerrillas there in September 1970.

A reliable source said the encounter was intended to reconcile the two and reinforce the hard-line Arab alinement on Israel's eastern front. The trip to Jordan by road was not an initiative sponsored by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi alone, but was the will of all the governments represented at the current steadfastness front summit conference in the Syrian capital, informed sources said. The front consists of Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO. (In Amman, a reliable source specified that the king would confer with Mr 'Arafat and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi at the Mafraq military base 60 kilometers (37 miles) northeast of the Jordanian capital.)

A foremost goal at the summit here is to keep Jordan from joining the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations agreed at the Camp David summit. (An informed source in Amman said Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had telephoned the king at 1:30 a.m. today (2330 GMT) to announce his trip with Mr 'Arafat. Mafraq, the site of an air base, is about 20 kilometers (13 miles) south of the Syrian border and about twice that distance southeast of Irbid.)

AL-ASAD, HUSAYN, 'ARAFAT REPORTEDLY TO MEET

JN220853Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The London-based magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL reports that contacts are currently taking place between the Syrian and Jordanian regimes and PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat with the aim of holding a tripartite meeting to coordinate their stands against the forthcoming stages of the capitulatory course in light of the Camp David capitulatory meetings. The magazine says it is most likely that these contacts are laying the groundwork for the participation of the Syrian regime's president, Jordan's monarch and Yasir 'Arafat in the forthcoming rounds of the settlement negotiations with the Zionist enemy.

The magazine links these moves with the current tour of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. It adds that the anticipated contacts and meetings of Al-Asad, Husayn and 'Arafat can only be classified among the efforts that are being made again by Vance in the region.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN RECONCILIATION REPORTEDLY NEAR

JN220838Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 22 September--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that a Jordanian-Palestinian reconciliation [musalahat] will take place in Damascus within the next 2 days. The paper says that King Husayn will visit Damascus either today or tomorrow to declare final reconciliation between Jordan and the Palestinian resistance.

DAMASCUS STEADFASTNESS CONFERENCE RESUMES MEETINGS

JN211135Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1030 today, leaders Hafiz al-Asad, Houari Boumediene, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Yasir 'Arafat held a closed session. The session ended at 1145 and was followed by an expanded session attended by all the members of the delegations.

Khaddam Press Conference

JN211850Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The enlarged session of the conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front concluded at 1430 today. Presidents Hafiz al-Asad, Houari Boumediene, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and brother Yasir 'Arafat had earlier held a closed session at 1030 this morning.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, official spokesman of the conference, has summarized the proceedings of the enlarged session by saying: At its second session the conference continued its general discussion on the means to strengthen steadfastness and to draw up a strategy for the next stage. Mr Khaddam said: The discussions were conducted in a lofty spirit of responsibility. This spirit serves as the common basis for drawing up a strategy whihn will serve our pan-Arab interests and face the serious stage which has arisen as a result of the Camp David agreements. Mr Khaddam said that the conference will resume its meetings on the level of the heads of delegations and the foreign ministers at 1830 today.

After summarizing the discussions during the session, Mr Khaddam exchanged remarks with Journalists on certain issues relating to the conference. Following are the questions of the journalists and Mr Khaddam's answers:

In reply to a question on whether the issue of establishing special strategic relations between the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other had been discussed at the conference, Mr Khaddam said: I have indicated that there has been general discussion on drawing up a strategy for the next stage. These discussions have not ended. When it ends a final statement on the overall work of the conference will be issued.

In reply to a question on the Lebanese situation, Mr Khaddam said: Yesterday, the Lebanese situation was tackled. Certainly the Lebanese situation occupies a large part of the work of the conference.

In reply to a question on whether the issue of sending an envoy from the conference to discuss the issue of Iraq's participation in the conference was discussed, Mr Khaddam said: The conference held general discussions on the drawing up of a comprehensive strategy for the next stage. The conference has not discussed issues which fall outside this framework.

In reply to a question on whether measures have been taken to back Syria and the Palestinian resistance, Mr Khaddam said: I have said that a general discussion is being held with the aim of drawing up a strategy and making available all the military, political, information and economic requirements for this strategy, both for this region and outside, too.

In reply to a question about the date for the conclusion of the conference, Mr Khaddam said: The conference will end when its discussions end.

In reply to a question on Syria's agreement to receive Mr Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, Mr Khaddam questioningly replied: And why should we not agree to receive him?

In reply to a question on whether Vance will be given a briefing on Syria's stand or on that of the front, Mr Khaddam reiterated that the stand of the Syrian Government is that of the front. Mr Khaddam said: As I said yesterday, we form one front with one political line.

In reply to a question on whether the front's foreign ministers have met and whether this meeting resulted in formation of a military committee, Mr Khaddam said: The foreign ministers of the front have not met, but they took part in the front's summit meeting.

In reply to a question on whether contacts were made among Mr Khaddam, Khalid al-Fahum, and George Habash to resume the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog, Mr Khaddam said: This is the first time that I have heard of such a thing.

In reply to a question on whether the stands of some Arab states have been conveyed to the conference and whether the conference has discussed such stands, Mr Khaddam said: The conference is holding discussions to draw up a strategy for the next stage. This was the framework of this morning's discussions. Certainly the conference will discuss all issues and problems and every means to serve the general line of steadfastness.

In reply to a question on whether Jordan's King Husayn will arrive in Damascus during the next week, Mr Khaddam said: I have no information on this, but contacts are continuing between us and our brothers in Jordan. Naturally we will inform his majesty, brother King Husayn, about the results of the conference.

In reply to a question about the nature of the conference discussions, Mr Khaddam said: The discussions have been objective and serious.

In reply to a question on whether the Camp David results aim at imposing U.S. control over the region, Mr Khaddam said: The Camp David agreements are a stab to the Arab nation and to its independence and future. These agreements will lead to a complete liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

In reply to a question on whether the conference will make required decisions so as to confront the Camp David disaster, Mr Khaddam said: The Arab nation--of course the states of steadfastness and confrontation are a main part of this nation--can make available all that is required to insure the foiling of such agreements. During the history of the region we have seen similar cases.

Our nation has been able to face similar situations. In one case during the Crusaders' occupation of parts of this region, the Egyptian ruler signed an agreement with the Crusaders which stipulated yielding Jerusalem in exchange for the withdrawal of the Crusaders from Egyptian territory. We know that Saladin went to Egypt, overthrew the Egyptian ruler and unified the Syrian and Egyptian forces to rout the Crusaders in the Battle of Hittin.

In reply to a question on whether the steadfastness states will work to overthrow the As-Sadat regime as Saladin did, Mr Khaddam said: The Arab nation, including the steadfastness front, will exert all its efforts to correct the present situation and to overcome the plight of the Arab nation as a result of the Egyptian president's capitulation and fall into the hands of the Israelis.

In reply to a question that if As-Sadat renounced his initiative would there be a possibility of reconciliation with him, Mr Khaddam said: It is unreasonable to talk in such a manner. The Egyptian president has taken a path which has only one end; namely, the end which we have witnessed.

In reply to a final question on whether the nonalined countries can play a role in solving the Middle East question, Mr Khaddam said: The Camp David agreements are opposed to the nonalined group resolutions. Of course, this group, which is concerned with the situation in the region, will play and must play a role which will serve the nonalined movement and help implement its resolutions.

PFLP-GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES ACCORD

LD201954Y Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, September 20, JANA--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command issued the following communique in which it denounced the outcome of "Stable David" summit:

The "Stable David" meetings have yielded another treacherous step by the Egyptian president in his agreement with the head of the racist Zionist regime and the head of the imperialist regime, the enemy of the peoples of the world. The Egyptian president, blessed by Arab reaction, is proceeding to rule out Egypt from the Arab battle of destiny. He signed a document sanctioning Zionist occupation of our Palestinian land and setting up diplomatic relations with the enemy who killed children, women, old women and men in Egypt and other Arab countries."

The communique added, "The true and practical reply to the treason of the Egyptian president and those who support him, as well as to the outcome of the summit of treason at "Stable David" can only be realised by carrying out the following:

First, to achieve Palestinian national unity and put an end to organisational fanaticism and to step up the revolution to confront the danger surrounding us and to adhere to the Tripoli unionist document.

Second, to call upon the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front to take a serious stand towards the new reality, to endorse its charter and form its bodies, and to implement the resolutions of Algiers summit concerning strategic balance, and to raise enough money to achieve that.

Third, to support the Arab liberation movement especially in Lebanon in order to confront any civil strifes that the lackeys of Zionism and imperialism may sparkle off.

Fourth, to strengthen the strongest of relations between the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front and the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union.

The communique added, "The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command presents before the Arab masses in general and the Palestinian Arab people in particular the following points:

First, what have been signed by the Egyptian President and terrorist Begin at "Stable David" is not only putting an end to our Arab nation's rights in Palestine and wholly recognizing Zionist leadership on occupied Palestine and Arab lands but constitutes recognition of the enemy's right to expansionism and domination.

Second, the so-called general framework of settlement endows the aggressor with a right to establish military bases on our Palestinian land, Sinai and the Golan Heights under the pretext of ensuring the security of Zionism which is used to aggression.

Third, what was signed at "Stable David" concerning our people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is a sanction to place our people under the treacherous occupation and an endorsement of legitimacy of the survival of this occupation.

Fourth, what has been agreed on at "Stable David" is a preparation for other agent sides to participate in the plot.

The communique added, "We announce that our masses in the occupied lands and the masses of the revolution everywhere are capable of foiling every new conspiracy as it has done with all past conspiracies which aimed directly at these masses.

Our Arab people will always be capable to reject treacherous lackeys at any time. We shall be victorious on the path of liberation of land and man....

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command

DAMASCUS AL-BA'TH REPORTS STATEMENT BY PNC CHAIRMAN

LD191345Y Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 15 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Excerpt] It was decided at the last PLO Central Council meeting last August to set up a committee consisting of secretaries of fedayeen organizations, members of the PLO Executive Committee, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC], and a number of Central Council members. The committee was scheduled to hold several meetings to discuss proposals and formulas for the unification of the Palestinian resistance.

We asked Khalid al-Fahum, PNC chairman, whether such meetings as decided upon by the Central Council have been held. Al-Fahum said that meetings between representatives of all Palestinian resistance factions will be held within the next 2 days. The committee in question will also meet to draw up a draft agreement between all the resistance factions. We also hope that the Central Council will meet toward the end of September to discuss what has been agreed upon in this regard.

I asked Al-Fahum: To what extent do you expect the Central Council to succeed at its forthcoming meeting?

He said: I am extremely optimistic at the possibility of agreement between all the resistance factions within the framework of the PLO and it is hoped that this will be achieved very quickly. This is in view of the dangers threatening the Palestinian problem and the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable rights to return and to determine their future and their own soil.

Asked about the agenda of the Central Council meeting at the end of September, Al-Fahum said: We will discuss the priorities of Palestinian action. Briefly put, these deal with:

First, As-Sadat's policy and what it has led to;

Second, thwarting the plots being hatched in Lebanon against the Palestinian resistance and the Syrian Arab region; and

Third, developing the present relations between the PLO and all its factions with the Syrian Arab region so that they become relations of total cohesion and cooperation in view of the fact that the PLO and Syria are both the target of such a plot and because both shoulder the primary task of opposing As-Sadat's policy and the conspiracy of the forces collaborating with it.

I asked Al-Fahum for further details of the priorities of the Palestinian action proposed to be included on the agenda of the coming meeting of the Central Council.

He said: The present stage calls for the concentration of all the Palestinian resources and forces--both organizations and individuals--within the PLO framework to confront the plot now being hatched at Camp David as well as to confront the other aspect of this plot; namely, the plot which we are experiencing in fraternal Lebanon daily and which is being implemented by the Lebanese factions collaborating with Israel with the aim of weakening the Syrian Arab region and the Palestinian resistance and distracting their attention from what is being designed against them at Camp David and elsewhere.

These dangers call for the unity of the Palestinian position and for rallying around the PLO. It also calls for the further consolidation of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in the face of the plots being hatched against the Arab people.

He added: I heard a statement today by leading U.S. Senator Henry Jackson, in which he said that Egypt and Israel must realize that the security of the area in the face of Soviet danger is the basic issue. In other words, he is calling for the establishment of an Egyptian-Zionist alliance in which Israel will be the influential partner. Consequently, this implies that Israel must not only consolidate its hold on the occupied Arab territories but also have control over the destiny of some Arab countries in accordance with the U.S. plan which aims at the domination of the Middle East under the pretext of opposing Soviet danger in the area.

All this goes to prove the great danger of the serious mistake which As-Sadat has committed and is still committing as a result of his capitulatory policy and his incessant attempts to distract the Arab nation's attention from confronting its principal enemy, namely, Israel and Zionism, and directing this attention toward an imaginary danger which they call the communist danger.

The Soviet Union has been and still is behaving as a tyrant of the Arab liberation movement, of the PLO, of the Syrian Arab region and all the Arab countries striving to get rid of exploitation, colonialism and imperialism.

Therefore, the Palestinian resistance factions must get together in order to confront these threats whose dangers to the Palestinian problem and the Arab liberation movement we must not belittle.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH PDRY'S MUHAMMAD IN DAMASCUS

JN202150Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met this afternoon with PDRY Presidential Council Chairman and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at the latter's suite in the Sheraton Hotel in Damascus. They discussed the results of the Camp David conference and their consequences vis-a-vis the Middle East situation in general and the Palestine issue in particular.

POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS CALL FOR SUPPORT OF STRIKE

JN201329Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] In Damascus last evening the general secretariats of Palestinian organizations appealed to the masses of the Arab people in the occupied territories to respond to the general strike called by the PLO for today. The appeal stated that the strike is important because it represents the spontaneous and direct expression of the position of the Palestinian Arab people against the conspiracy drawn up by As-Sadat, Begin and Carter to liquidate the Palestinian cause in Israel's interest and to place our occupied homeland a hostage in the hands of its usurpers and humiliate its inhabitants.

The Palestinian popular organizations, which represent the peasants, laborers, vocational masses, women, and students, called on all Arab citizens in the occupied territories to express their rejection of the conspiracy in a manner capable of conveying to the world that the Palestinian Arab people are determined to continue their struggle under the PLO in order to wrest their full rights of return, self-determination and establishment of their own independent state without any custodianship. The Palestinian Arab people must also show their determination to decisively reject the Israeli occupation.

PFLP REPORTEDLY MAKES OFFER TO REJOIN PLO

TA221207Y Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 22 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, Sept 22 (AFP)--The hardline Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has offered to rejoin the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee. But the offer was on condition that the supreme Palestinian body, the Palestine National Council, adopted the Tripoli Charter instead of the PLO Charter at its next session, PFLP Secretary George Habash said in a statement published by the Lebanese daily AN-NAHAR today.

The PFLP is the main group in the Palestine "rejection" front, which includes the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Front for the Palestine People's Struggle. The Tripoli Charter, adopted by all the Palestinian groups at a meeting of "steadfastness" in Tripoli in December 1977, reaffirmed rejection of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 as the PLO Charter before it, but also called for "a political boycott of the As-Sadat regime" following this Egyptian president's negotiations with Israel.

## BAHRAIN

### CABINET CALLS FOR URGENT ARAB SUMMIT TO DISCUSS CAMP DAVID

JN201909Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1840 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 20 September--In a statement issued here today following a cabinet meeting under Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahrain announced it believes that the "convening of an Arab summit conference is an urgent pan-Arab necessity." The statement says that Bahrain affirms its adherence to the resolutions of the Rabat and Algiers summit conferences, particularly as regards Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas, including the city of Jerusalem, and the regaining of the Palestinian people's rights, particularly their right to self-determination.

Following is the text of the statement issued by the cabinet of the state of Bahrain following an extraordinary session held under Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah during which it reviewed the two agreements of the Camp David summit:

1. The Government of Bahrain affirms its adherence to the resolutions of the Algiers and Rabat summit conference, particularly the resolutions related to Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas, including the city of Jerusalem, and the regaining of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, particularly their right to self-determination and to regain their lands and homeland. The Government of Bahrain also affirms that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestenian people.

2. The Government of Bahrain supports the Arab and international efforts being made to achieve these goals. It also appreciates the efforts already made in this connection. But the government of Bahrain believes that the results achieved so far fall short of adopting the resolutions and the necessary guarantees to achieve all these goals.

3. The Government of Bahrain believes that the issue of the occupied Arab areas and the issue of the Palestinian Arab people are issues of all the Arabs. Consequently, resolving these two issues on a just basis cannot take place except by unifying all Arab efforts through sincere Arab solidarity as well as by overcoming all the differences, which do not serve the pan-Arab interest of our nation. The Government of Bahrain therefore believes that the convening of an Arab summit conference is an urgent pan-Arab necessity.

## KUWAIT

### AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM CALLS FOR DISCONTINUING ARAB AID TO EGYPT

LD211718Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 20 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Sell Out the Person Who Sells You Out"]

[Excerpts] We do not know what justification will now be put forward by those who, since the ill-omened visit to occupied Jerusalem, have been talking about Arab solidarity on the assumption that Cairo will come back to it and who have been claiming that what Cairo has been doing was only in order to expose Israel's intransigence to the Americans and to the world public.

The fact is that Arab solidarity now unfortunately means one thing--solidarity against the Egyptian policy. It has been proved to everybody that Cairo has burned its boats with all the Arabs and is now sailing on the Israeli-American ocean.

Therefore, steps must be taken in order to discontinue Arab aid to Cairo, including the aid given by the gulf board [for aid to Egypt] and all other forms of aid, as an expression of protest against a serious and grave deviation that has harmed all the Arabs without exception. Since the Egyptian negotiator has decided to dissent and turn his back to the Arabs, it is only natural that the Arabs should adopt an attitude that would preserve their dignity and the honor of the resolutions which they adopted and signed with their own hands. Since the Egyptian negotiator has acted in this manner he has provided the justification for taking firm and clear stands against him.

Only recently the Government of Aden was expelled from the Arab League because--as it was decided--it had violated the league's charter. Hasn't Cairo violated the league's charter with what it has committed at Camp David? It is logical that there should be a single standard; otherwise it would appear we have no self-respect.

Those who have drafted these agreements at Camp David know very well that the Arabs will reject them. Therefore, the authors of these agreements, being anxious to implement them, must have decided to resort to force and to conspiracies in order to implement them. Of course, the Israeli sword will be used effectively in this subjugation. Meanwhile the Egyptian front has been neutralized and Cairo is preparing to receive the Israeli ambassador.

It is to be noted here that the bilateral agreement between Egypt and Israel on the Sinai provides for the return to the international boundaries that existed between Egypt and Palestine during the British Mandate. As for Palestine and the Golan, no references have been made to any borders because in those areas, which it considers vital to its interests, Israel considers its borders to be where the Israeli Army stands.

We are waiting to hear the outcome of today's meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Damascus. In the meantime, we greet King Husayn and hope that the brave and wise stand he declared yesterday will initiate a general Arab stand that knows how to confront the Camp David deal and restore Arab dignity. Restoring dignity is the only way of restoring the land and the rights. Cairo's dissent is undoubtedly a catastrophe, but it should not mean the end of the Arabs. If Egypt has been afflicted then let us try to save it through saving ourselves, our history and our honor.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### SNA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF SECRETARY VANCE IN RIYADH

LD211456Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived in Riyadh at 1730 this evening from Amman. He was welcomed at Riyadh airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry for political affairs; John West, the U.S. ambassador in the kingdom; and several members of the American Embassy staff.

## Meets With King Khalid

LD211615Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1635 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Sep, SNA--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at 1845 this evening in his majesty's office at Al-Ma'dhar Palace. The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; Dr Rashad Rifr'awn, special adviser to his majesty the king; and by Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry in charge of political affairs.

## Meets With Crown Prince Fahd

LD211826Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at 1930 this evening in his royal highness' office in Al-Ma'dhar palace. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; Dr Rashad Fir'awn, special adviser to the king; and Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry in charge of political affairs.

## 'UKAZ SAYS U.S. EFFORTS MUST CONTINUE

LD211710Y Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 20 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has begun his visit to Jordan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The purpose of the visit is to explain to officials of both countries the outcome of the Camp David summit.

This U.S. move confirms that the United States is continuing its efforts to end the Arab-Israeli conflict--a conflict that has lasted for more than 30 years. The United States, as one of the two superpowers, is well aware that a continued lack of peace in the Middle East would make the area vulnerable to many menacing dangers, of which the most serious is that continued tension poses the threat of an attempt to resolve the conflict with a new war. Another principal danger arises from the fact that international communism flourishes in areas of tension, where it finds a suitable climate for spreading its venom and implementing its expansionist policy.

Through its participation in the peace efforts, the United States has become well aware of the Israeli policy and Zionist mentality that wants both land and peace. The United States also realizes that Israel relies entirely on it to supply its armament and to support its economy. Therefore, the United States is capable of bringing pressure to bear on the Zionist entity to make it submit to public opinion and the worldwide consensus to the effect that UN Resolutions 242 and 338 constitute the proper framework for solving the Middle East problem and settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Consequently, the purpose of Cyrus Vance's current trip is primarily to explain the details of the Camp David results and, at the same time, explain the U.S. viewpoint this agreement. We will also, of course, hear the views of the countries we will visit.

Whatever the outcome of this trip may be, it is necessary for the United States to continue its role and efforts to achieve peace, lest the opportunity for peace be lost forever.

VENEZUELAN OIL MINISTER ARRIVES IN AT-TA'IF

LD220934Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] At-Ta'if--The Venezuelan oil minister arrived in At-Ta'if this morning. At the airport he was received by Shaykh Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum.

SNA REPORTS $10 MILLION EARTHQUAKE AID TO IRAN

LD211306Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The SAUDI NEWS AGENCY reports that Saudi Arabia has given the Iranian Government $10 million as a contribution to alleviate the consequences of the recent earthquake in Iran.

## UAE

STATEMENT ISSUED REJECTING CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

JN211350Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1315 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Dubayy, 21 September--His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president of the UAE, at 1500 this afternoon chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers in the presence of His Highness Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum, the prime minister. After the meeting, the following statement was issued on the results of the Camp David summit:

The UAE has followed with great concern the results of the meeting of the Camp David summit. Out of its feeling of pan-Arab responsibility, the UAE reconfirms its principled, firm and declared stand on the Palestine question, which is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The UAE stand is founded on the resolutions of the Arab summits, particularly the Algiers and Rabat conferences.

The statement adds: A just and comprehensive settlement will be found only on the principle of restoring all occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and sovereignty over their land. In light of this, the UAE notes that the two agreements of Camp David do not provide for a just and final settlement, as these agreements do not reflect a clear Israeli commitment to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people. These agreements have also disavowed the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The UAE is still confident that Arab solidarity remains the only hope for achieving better circumstances for the Arab effort. It appeals to the Arab nation, the peoples and governments, to consolidate their ranks especially in this phase [words indistinct] to confront the dangers which jeopardize the security and destiny of this nation.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE

JN211440Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1350 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 September--UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi met here today with the PLO representative in Abu Dhabi, Ribhi 'Awad. They reviewed the Arab situation in general and the Palestinian situation in particular in view of the results of the Camp David summit.

During the meeting with the PLO representative, Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi reconfirmed the firm stand of the UAE, which is committed to the resolutions of the Rabat and Algiers summits, that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

VICE PRESIDENT RETURNS HOME FROM EGYPT

JN211557Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1305 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 21 September--His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, the vice president and governor of Dubai, returned home this afternoon from Cairo following his 3-day official visit to Egypt.

Upon the arrival of his highness the vice president at Dubayy Airport at 1430 today, he was received by Prime Minister Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum; Crown Prince of Ras al-Khaymah His Highness Shaykh Khalid ibn Saqr al-Qasimi; Defense Minister Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum; Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi; His Highness Lt Col Ahmad ibn Rashid; a number of ministers and senior officials of the armed forces as well as Arab and foreign representatives in Dubayy.

## YEMEN--PDRY

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CONVEYS MESSAGE TO UPONF LEADER

LD211656Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Unified Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee, today received Vladimir Kaboshkin, Soviet ambassador in Aden.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il received from the comrade ambassador a message from the Soviet leaders which dealt with bilateral relations between the two parties and the two friendly countries. The message also touched on the latest Arab and world developments.

BRIEFS

SAUDI-JORDAN SECURITY AGREEMENT--Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi minister of interior, and Sulayman 'Arar, Jordanian minister of the interior, today signed a security agreement. Prince Nayif said the agreement covers all security questions of interest to the two countries including smuggling, illegal entry and facilities for movements of the citizens of one country into the other. [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2032 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD]

PDRY OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS--Chairman Ali Nasir Muhammad today appointed Ali Qasim Hadi and Al-Bakr Said Ba Abbad as adivsers in the Foreign Ministry. He also appointed Ahmad Abduh Rajih as ambassador in the Foreign Ministry. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD/EA]

PDRY-CUBAN MARITIME COOPERATION--A cooperation agreement between the PDRY and Cuba in the fields of maritime transport and aviation was signed this evening in Aden. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD/EA]

PRESIDENT CARTER ASSURES AS-SADAT ON JERUSALEM

NC2106397 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2332 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 September--In a dispatch from Rabat, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says in its Friday edition that President Anwar as-Sadat has received a message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter assuring him that the Arab sector of Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank of Jordan. The paper, citing an informed source in the Egyptian delegation accompanying President as-Sadat, says that the U.S. President emphasized in his message that the United States will consider any population [sukkani] change in this sector of Jerusalem illegal.

MENA ON AS-SADAT-HASSAN TALKS, PRESS CONFERENCE

NC2121207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Rabat, 21 September--Important talks began this afternoon between President Anwar as-Sadat and King Hassan II of Morocco at Dar es Salam Palace where President as-Sadat is staying. The private talks between the two heads of state will continue late into the night. The two leaders will resume their discussions at a working dinner.

Informed sources have stated that the talks will center in the first place on the results of the Camp David conference and the future steps toward the implementation of the Camp David agreements. The talks will also deal with the general situation and means of promoting Arab solidarity that would safeguard Arab rights, the situation in Africa and the situation in the western desert.

It is known that King Hassan II has canceled all his engagements today, especially the presentation of the credentials of a number of foreign ambassadors which was scheduled to take place this morning.

President as-Sadat will hold a world press conference at 1800 Cairo time [1600 GMT] tomorrow, Friday. It will be attended by Moroccan, Arab and international reporters. A large number of world press, radio and television reporters have arrived in Rabat especially to cover President as-Sadat's visit and his meeting with King Hassan II. President as-Sadat's press conference tomorrow will be his first on Arab territory after the Camp David meetings.

JERUSALEM POST INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PREMIER AT-TUHAMI

TA2111077 Jerusalem POST in English 21 Sep 78 p 1, 8 TA

[David Landau interview with Egyptian Deputy Premier Hasan at-Tuhami in Washington on 19 September]

[Text] Washington--Prime Minister Menahem Begin "has changed," in the view of Egypt's deputy premier, Muhammad Hasan at-Tuhami. "He has relaxed."

The "turning point in Begin," At-Tuhami told the Jerusalem POST in an exclusive, two-hour interview here, came not at Camp David, but at the White House--on Sunday night, when the agreement was signed.

Begin spontaneously turned to Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat and proposed that they aim to sign the Israel-Egypt peace treaty not in three months, as stipulated in the "framework" agreement, but before that.

"I was really surprised when he said that," At-Tuhami recalled. "It showed that he has changed. It was a first deliberate demonstration of goodwill."

And indeed, At-Tuhami disclosed, the peace treaty will be signed in two months: As-Sadat, Begin and U.S. President Jimmy Carter have all now set the two-month date as their target.

As the interview progressed, it became clear that At-Tuhami himself had changed. The senior member of President as-Sadat's delegation at Camp David, and one of the Egyptian leaders' closest confidants, At-Tuhami spoke very differently of Begin, of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and of other top Israelis than he had just eight weeks ago, when we last met in Salzburg.

At that time he said the Israeli prime minister was impossible to deal with, and termed Dayan a devious distorter. At-Tuhami and Dayan held secret negotiations in Morocco last autumn before the As-Sadat visit to Jerusalem, but their relationship later degenerated into one of open, bitter recriminations.

At Camp David, however, At-Tuhami and Dayan set their personal ties aright while assisting in the achievement of the two "framework" agreements. Now the Egyptian deputy premier for presidential affairs has fond words for both Dayan and Begin.

"Begin must be a very happy man, with his dream of being the peacemaker coming true. This might now ease his suspiciousness about us. He always said, 'How can I believe their word?'--but now he has it in writing. Perhaps this will soften and relax him in the future negotiations."

But At-Tuhami was by no means completely happy with the Camp David accords. "I believed they would be better," he said, shaking his head sadly. "They lack many things."

He was most perturbed, he explained, over the failure to come to any agreement on Jerusalem. This had almost wrecked the summit at one stage. In the event, it was decided to omit all mention of Jerusalem from the "framework for peace," and for each side's position to be stated in accompanying letters.

As some consolation for Egypt, the U.S. will state its position on Jerusalem, too--and this, At-Tuhami noted, was much closer to that of Egypt.

At-Tuhami accused Begin of "obduracy" here, of failing to appreciate the enormous sensitivity of Jerusalem for the entire Moslem world. That sensitivity will certainly fuel the flames of Arab and Moslem opposition to the Camp David accords, At-Tuhami predicted ruefully. The Saudi Arabians were particularly anxious about the fate of Jerusalem.

At-Tuhami revealed that Egypt, in its draft document submitted to the conference on the first day, had made detailed proposals for Jerusalem. The Arab part of the city was to be part of the West Bank; but the city would be completely open, and there would be a "joint municipal board" of Israelis and Palestinians to handle religious matters. Israel would retain direct control of the Western Wall area.

The Israeli negotiators had rejected this out of hand, At-Tuhami said, though the Americans seemed sympathetic at first. Premier Begin had said he had no mandate to treat Jerusalem as part of the West Bank.

All Israel had offered was for an all-Islamic flag to be flown over the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

But none of the 44 Islamic states, 23 of them Arab, would ever agree to Israel's continued annexation of Arab Jerusalem. The flag will fly in the air, but who will guard it on the ground...an Israeli soldier? The proposal was made in order for it to be rejected."

There had been an arduous process of exchanging draft clauses on Jerusalem, for eventual incorporation in the "framework for peace," At-Tuhami said. But in the end the gaps remained unbridged. "The Israelis would not even agree to the words 'Arab Jerusalem,'" he recalled sourly.

He warned that the question of Jerusalem would have to be faced in future negotiations. Without its resolution there could be "no real tranquillity."

(A highly placed U.S. official said this week that while there was no specific reference to talks on Jerusalem in the agreements, the understanding was that it would be taken up in future negotiations.)

The tempo of this evolution, and of the withdrawals, would depend on goodwill. And, at present at least, the signs were that both sides were anxious to demonstrate their goodwill to the utmost.

At-Tuhami's personal goodwill towards Moshe Dayan was especially salient. At the Leeds Castle conference in England in July, At-Tuhami revealed, Dayan complained to the Egyptian delegation about At-Tuhami's public criticism of him. At Camp David, it had seemed at first that Dayan was deliberately avoiding him.

"So I went up to him and said, 'Moshe, why are you avoiding me?'" Dayan firmly denied any such intention on his part--and there and then the ice was broken between the two men.

They met frequently during the conference and worked fruitfully, never referring to their past differences and recriminations.

Dayan's private sessions with As-Sadat had been particularly important for the success of the conference, At-Tuhami felt, because the Israeli foreign minister came away from them "persuaded now of the president's sincerity." Dayan had never met with As-Sadat alone before, and it was 'Ezer Weizman who engineered the meetings--with Begin's full blessing, At-Tuhami said.

The "breakthrough" at the summit, he recalled, had been the eight-hour meeting between Carter and the two legal aides, Aharon Baraq for Israel and Usamah al-Bazz for Egypt. This session had ranged over the entire U.S. draft "Framework for Peace," which Egypt had initially found far too supportive of the Israeli positions. After this marathon session the prospect of an eventual agreement first began to emerge.

The several As-Sadat-Weizman meetings had also been "extremely helpful" in moving the negotiations forward.

On the Sinai accord, he said, Israel had sought to extend the envisaged withdrawal timetable, on the "pretext" that it would take a long time to build the two new airfields in the Negev.

He (At-Tuhami) had offered to have an Egyptian construction firm build them "within six months. After all, we have been at war with you for a long time; we have much experience at building military airfields."

But the Israelis had politely declined his offer.

At this point President Carter had stepped in, proposing American construction, and pledging to have the fields finished within one year. (Latest reports, though, say Israel will build them itself--D.L.)

On the sticky Sinai issue, the settlements there, Premier Begin had explained that he could "not sell out the settlers--I must leave it to the Knesset to decide by free vote."

As far as Egypt was concerned, this was now, therefore, "an internal Israeli problem," At-Tuhami said. But he added wryly: "We know the situations of the various political parties in Israel. Who among them would allow the peace treaty to collapse because of these settlements?"

On the West Bank accord, outlined in the "Framework for Peace," At-Tuhami bitterly bemoaned the omission of the word "self-determination" but expressed his firm conviction that the process of self-government to be set in motion would eventually evolve into full self-determination for the Palestinians. "You cannot prevent a people from expressing itself fully in the modern world," he declared.

But no sensible person was advocating a separate, independent Palestinian state today, he continued. And even when the "permanent status" of the West Bank and Gaza was worked out, the areas should be linked to Jordan--and perhaps to Israel too--in a federal, confederal, or Swiss cantonal-type arrangement.

At-Tuhami predicted "an eruption" in the Arab world as a result of the Camp David accord. Egypt as well as Israel would now be the target of terrorist attacks, both within the country and abroad.

He mentioned the Libyans and the communists inside Egypt as potential instigators of terrorist violence.

"We know that any one of us could be killed, anywhere," he said. But he himself was not afraid to die, and nor was the president. Both of them believed they were fulfilling their "divinely ordained mission."

And, discussing the PLO, he added: "We are not interested at all any more in guerrillas and Katyushas. We believe that a paper honoured by honourable persons is as good as bombs."

At-Tuhami revealed that Israel had made the concession of the Sinai airfields before the Camp David summit began. The Israel Government, he said, made it clear to Egypt through diplomatic channels in the weeks before the conference that its withdrawal from the Sinai would no longer be conditional on the airfields issue. (This assurance came after President Carter had issued invitations convening the summit, but before the conference began.)

On the proposed implementation of the Israel-Egypt agreement, Deputy Premier At-Tuhami said all the timetables in that agreement could be tightened up if the parties so determined. Just as the initial three-month span would now hopefully be cut to two months, so the first Israeli pullback (to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line midway through Sinai) could be expedited before the nine-month deadline laid down in the agreement. And, similarly, the final withdrawal from the rest of the peninsula could be effected before the two-to-three-year deadline in the agreement.

Such quickening of the pace would be evidence of further "good will"--like that shown by Begin when he proposed at the White House the speeding up of the forthcoming treaty negotiations.

Egypt, for its part, in reciprocal good faith, would be quicker to implement the "nature of peace" provisions in the agreement--to set up full diplomatic ties, to encourage trade and tourism, etc.

At-Tuhami revealed here that, according to Cairo's interpretation of the "Framework for a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel," Egypt will not be obliged to implement full normalizatio of relations immediately upon the conclusion of the first Israeli pullback.

The relevant clause is: "After a peace treaty is signed, and after the interim withdrawal is completed, normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel, including: full recognition, including diplomatic, economic and cultural relations; termination of economic boycotts and barriers to the free movement of goods and people; and mutual protection of citizens by the due process of law."

That second "including," At-Tuhami contended, does not necessarily introduce a list of mandatory components of "normal relations."

Moreover (and more cogently, it seemed--D.L.), "diplomatic, economic and cultural relations" are all items that can be given an initially narrow interpretation. Thus Egypt might set up a lowlevel consular mission in the first instance, and only raise it to full ambassadorial status after the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is completed.

"You can't force me to have full diplomatic relations with you while my land is occupied by you, At-Tuhami asserted forcefully. "The normalization will be an evolutionary process."

"If the Palestinian West Banker sees the Israeli soldier with the bayonet removed from over his head--what more does he want, today? If the Palestinians can feel dignified, can feel the owners of the land on which they live--everything will change.

"It will all depend on the human relations to be created during the five years," At-Tuhami said. "A new situation might be created altogether, once hatreds and hostilities are relaxed."

Whatever the eventual "permanent status," he envisaged open borders with Israel and continued free economic intercourse. The West Bankers and Gazans themselves, whatever the slogans sometimes heard, had no desire to end that lucrative and mutually beneficial intercourse. The substantial Arab minority in Israel would be able to foster close and free ties with their kin in the presently occupied lands once an atmosphere of peace prevailed.

And the Jews of Israel, too, would actively want to live "feeling part of the broader region, not as strangers in the area."

Once foreign investments began to pour into both Egypt and Israel, the human and political climate would "change altogether." A million new Jewish settlers, from abroad or from the overcrowded coastal region, could make their homes in a Negev turned fertile with water from the Nile, At-Tuhami declared.

At the moment this idea was still only "a glitter in my mind." But studies had already been made, At-Tuhami said, and they showed that over three-quarters of the potential waters of the Nile were being blocked before flowing to Egypt by silt and undergrowth in the upper reaches of the river, in Uganda and Sudan. Foreign investment could fund the clearing of these blockages, a "new Nile" could be dug, parallel to the present one, and Egypt would have water enough--if just one quarter of the now-wasted waters were used--to irrigate as much as 24 million dunam of land, some of it in northern Sinai. This could increase Egypt's agricultural output enormously.

The Saudis were actively considering the project, with a view to buying some of this new Nile water for themselves.

"And why shouldn't you Israelis buy some too, to irrigate the Negev?

At-Tuhami speaks in almost mystical terms of a new Middle East, and a new world order. He is a deeply religious man, like As-Sadat.

"We are not just making peace with Israel," he said with intense conviction. "We are starting a new era of religious surprises," a movement by members of all three monotheistic faiths back toward belief. "Most of human error," he said, "stems from a lack of faith, from deviation from God's religion."

At-Tuhami said he had felt his lifelong sense of divine purpose being "renewed" in Jerusalem, when he went there with As-Sadat last November.

The interview took place in the deputy premier's hotel suite here in Washington on Tuesday night.

Some other points made by At-Tuhami:

--The Israel-Egypt negotiations over the next two months finalizing their treaty will be held "mainly at Al-'Arish."

--Egypt will only begin contacting potential Palestinian representatives on the West Bank once Jordan has made its own position clear. "We respect King Husayn's rights" in this area, At-Tuhami explained. If Husayn refused to join the peace process, Egypt would itself make direct contact with likely Palestinian delegates. At-Tuhami recalled that impressive delegations of West Bank and Gazan notables had visited As-Sadat after he launched his peace initiative, and had expressed their support for it.

--At-Tuhami declined to comment directly on the present Israeli-U.S. dispute over the letter concerning West Bank settlements. But he said he expected an effective freeze on new settlements to be negotiated and agreed upon during the coming three months of negotiations on the establishment of the Palestinian self-government. He spoke, too, of the eventual removal of existing settlements, though noted that this was not demanded "tomorrow morning."

--Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil's resignation as foreign minister would doubtless add to As-Sadat's inter-Arab problems. It was a measure of the president's big-heartedness that he had decided to give Kamil an important ambassadorship, despite his resignation. But the two men had been friends since underground days (although Kamil is much younger), and As-Sadat is deeply fond of Kamil and respects his sincerity.

MINISTER AS-SAWI CRITICIZES ARAB REJECTIONISTS

NC220917Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 22 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 September--Under the headline "The Question of the Week," Culture and Information Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi answered a question from the newspaper AL-AHRAM about the rejectionists' rejection of the Camp David conference results. The minister analyzed the attitudes of these rejectionists toward the cause of peace in general and toward President Anwar as-Sadat in particular.

The information minister said: The rejectionists refuse to understand the truth. They even refuse to learn it. Last November they refused to wait for what President as-Sadat would tell the Knesset. They began portraying to the public the situation from their own standpoint to the extent that they believed themselves and entertained the illusion that the public believed them.

As-Sawi added: Now, if we ask ourselves the same question, we see them rejecting the Camp David agreement. Are they aware that the agreement stipulates that "the basis agreed upon for the peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors is Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts?"

Have they referred to the above resolution to understand that it stipulates the withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from the territories occupied in 1967 and that it also stipulates the cessation of all claims to a state of belligerency, the recognition of the sovereignty of every state in the area and of its territorial integrity, political independence and its right to live within secure and recognized boundaries free of threats of force or the use of force?

'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi said that the Camp David document stipulates the need for implementing Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts. The Arab world has tried for many years to induce Israel to implement this resolution, through intense diplomatic campaigns and sessions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. All these attempts failed until the glorious October War came and changed the political map of the world, and particularly the map of the Middle East, and enabled the Arab world to move to recover its occupied territory.

The culture and information minister added: The historic peace initiative then exposed the intentions of the various parties, which led Israel to sign the Camp David document, obligate itself to implementing this document, and to accept international guarantees which greatly influence the soundness of this implementation, such as the U.S. participation and the endorsement of the peace treaties at the Security Council, particularly by the permanent members of the Security Council.

The minister said: We ask again: What are the rejectionists rejecting? They reject Israeli evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula so that Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai will be restored. For whose sake are they rejecting this? Who will be the loser if Sinai continues to be occupied? What are they refusing concerning the bases proposed by the document for settling the problem of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? There is an argument over the Palestinians' right to form their entity according to their will. Weren't these things decisions made by the Arabs and demands made by the Palestinians themselves? The document proposes the steps to be taken to fulfill this objective following a 5-year transitional period. Is there a quicker or better method for attaining this goal?

Pointing to the conflict in the Middle East area, Culture and Information Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi said: The sole alternative to resolve a conflict of this kind is war and destruction, sacrificing martyrs and dissipating energy and efforts. Is it imperative to resort to the method of war to achieve what we can fulfill through peace? Furthermore, who is preventing the rejectionists from waging war if they want to do this and what has been the result of their war over 30 years?

As-Sawi added: Perhaps they are also refusing to understand that their actions have enabled Israel to expand, while they are contented with continuing their auctioneering to no avail. Furthermore, the Camp David document has brought about the withdrawal of Israeli military rule from the West Bank and Gaza. Is it too much for them that this rule should be ended so that the Arabs will no longer suffer from occupation in the West Bank and Gaza? Don't they understand or do they reject the gradual steps leading to establishing the form of the Palestinian entity through self-rule [al-hukm adh-dhati]

The information minister said: Perhaps the rejectionists will help us understand the situation by explaining what they accept. They are talking, broadcasting and leveling accusations without having anything but talk as an alternative.

'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi added: The talk about Arab Jerusalem is refuted by the fact that Jerusalem is a part of the West Bank and what applies to the West Bank applies to Jerusalem by definition. The specification of the kind of administration in Arab Jerusalem will be left for the committees stipulated by the documents. These are joint committees representing all the parties to the agreement. Is this also rejected?

The information minister affirmed that the matter is clear: The Arab people have come of age and are not minors in need of guardians. He said: It is imperative for those who talk, launch attacks and express rejection to understand that it is possible for them to continue to pursue this course for decades, as they have already done, only to be surprised by the fact that the possible has become the impossible, instead of exploiting the possible to achieve the impossible.

In concluding his statement, the minister said: Perhaps they will do some soul-searching while they are engaging in rejection. They are even rejecting the fact that while we concede their right to reject things, we ask them to give us the right to accept things. This matter concerns us and we know our own interests and the Arab nation's interests better than those who talk, practice auctioneering and, as they are accustomed, offer nothing worth mentioning.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON REJECTIONIST FORCES

NC2208193Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 22 Sep 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Today's Cairo papers give prominence to reports on the international press conference which President as-Sadat will hold in the Moroccan capital today. In today's commentary, AL-AHRAM refers to the Arab rejectionist forces position and says that the most serious thing that the nations suffer from is the loss of their responsibility and the indulging in a frenzy of vituperations when deciding on issues which affect the destiny of their peoples. This is regrettably what the Arab nation has been suffering for long generations. The Arab nation is today witnessing the tragedy of the front which calls itself "the rejectionist forces"--a front which is beset by conflicting interests, policies and inclinations. However, the campaign of the rejectionist forces will disappear and disintegrate like previous campaigns because the spirit of responsibility will always triumph and because the Arab people have reached a level of awareness enabling them to distinguish facts.

The paper emphasizes that all the Arab people are aware of the smallest realities and details of the situation. Moreover, had it not been for As-Sadat's initiative indicated in his speech to the Israeli Knesset, it would not have been possible to convene Camp David or for the U.S. position to develop to the extent of adopting the Arab conditions as a basis for the peace negotiations.

AL-AHRAM concludes its commentary by saying that awareness of the dimensions of the current situation prevents us from mentioning the reasons why some are attempting to attack the great achievement. We only pray that all the parties will rise to the level of responsibility when making decisions and to utilize the international changes in order to end the long struggle aimed at regaining complete Arab rights.

UAE VICE PRESIDENT MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

NC211212Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1132 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 September--Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum, the UAE vice president and Dubai ruler, has praised the sincere cooperation between the Arab republic of Egypt and the UAE in all fields, particularly in the cultural and economic fields.

In a statement he made before leaving Cairo today, Shaykh Rashid expressed his very warm gratitude to President Anwar as-Sadat and Vice President Husni Mubarak for the hospitality according him during his visit to Egypt. He praised the progress which he had seen everywhere, thanks to sincere Egyptian efforts.

Shaykh Rashid expressed the hope that the Arab nation will achieve success and that its efforts will be united for the sake of achieving all that is beneficial to and strengthening to the Arabs.

ARAB SOCIALISTS MERGE WITH NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

NC211402Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1343 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 September--The Political Bureau of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt has decided to merge with the National Democratic Party. All the assets and commitments of the party of Egypt will revert to the National Democratic Party as soon as its establishment is endorsed by the special committee, in accordance with the Parties Law.

The Political Bureau of the party of Egypt adopted this decision during an extraordinary meeting it held this morning.

EGYPTIAN UN DELEGATE TO LEAD DELEGATION AT UNGA

NC211153Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 September--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a decision by which the Egyptian permanent UN delegate, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, will assume the leadership of the Egyptian delegation at the UN General Assembly's current session. He will also deliver Egypt's address at the session.

INA: AL-AHALI EDITOR INTERROGATED; DENOUNCES ACCORD

JN211701Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Cairo, 21 September--Lutfi Wakid, editor in chief of the newspaper AL-AHALI, organ of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party, has become the 41st journalist to appear before the socialist public prosecutor on the charge of "attacking the state's supreme policy." During the interrogation, Wakid announced his responsibility for all the articles published by his newspaper. Wakid added that he and his colleagues in the grouping party completely reject the Camp David agreement because it is a relinquishment of the Egyptian national sovereignty and is harmful to the supreme Arab interests.

HAMMADI SUMMONS ENVOYS TO DISCUSS CAMP DAVID

JN211642Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 September--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi summoned here this evening the Arab ambassadors accredited in Baghdad. Dr Hammadi briefed the Arab ambassadors on Iraq's stand of rejecting the results of the Camp David conference and of the danger posed by these results to the Arab nation and its central issue of Palestine. Dr Hammadi asked the ambassadors to inform their governments of the need to rally ranks to declare a frank stand rejecting the results of this conference in order to foil the results and the Zionist design in the area. The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Mundhir 'Uraym.

TRADE UNIONS CONDEMN CAMP DAVID SUMMIT RESULTS

JN211739Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 21 September--The General Federation of the Iraqi Workers Trade Unions has called on the Arab nationalist and progressive forces to rise to the level of their historic responsibility and to rally their ranks in a broad base of struggle against all the regimes of settlement and treason.

A statement issued by the federation here today denounces the Camp David summit conference and its humiliating results. The statement says that the results of this conference are not isolated from the previous capitulatory and bargaining line.

The statement calls on the Arab revolutionary and liberation forces to take a clear stand toward the ambiguous and hesitant stands and to draw a clear and decisive distinction between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary stands in order to prevent intervention which serves the Zionist and imperialist designs.

The statement urges these forces to draw up programs guaranteeing the exercise of revolutionary and principled action as a genuine road and in a way that enables these forces to foil the plots and designs hostile to the pan-Arab issues and Arab struggle.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

JN220856Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 September--An Iraqi delegation headed by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left for New York today to participate in the meetings of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. In a predeparture statement, Dr Hammadi said he will present Iraq's views on issues of colonialism in the world, foremost of which are the Arab-Zionist dispute and the grave dimensions of the results of the Camp David meetings.

He added that he will hold talks with the foreign ministers of the Arab countries and of the friendly states to define their stands based on rejecting and resisting these results which have reaffirmed the determination of the United States and the Zionist entity to continue to evict our Palestinian people, to usurp their land and to nullify the national sovereignty of the Arab countries neighboring Palestine.

VANCE, MINISTER OF STATE IBRAHIM COMMENT ON TALKS

JN2115537Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 21 September--Cyrus Vance, U.S. Secretary of State and President Carter's envoy to the Middle East, left Amman this afternoon for Riyadh at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and high-ranking Jordanian officials.

Secretary Vance was briefed on the basic principles of the Jordanian position on a just, peaceful settlement. Secretary Vance also briefed King Husayn on the U.S. interpretation of the documents of the Camp David summit and the concept of his government regarding the proposed settlement.

In a statement to newsmen at Amman airport, Secretary Vance said: I have given His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian Government a summary of the results of the Camp David summit conference, which we believe is a new way to achieve a just, peaceful settlement for all the Middle East states.

Secretary Vance said that he had heard the views of the Jordanian Government in this connection.

Secretary Vance added: We appreciate the need for the Jordanian Government to know the results of the Camp David summit in full. We exchanged views in the atmosphere of full friendship which exists between our two countries.

Secretary Vance continued: I consider these talks as an important step toward achieving peace.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, who saw Secretary Vance off, told newsmen: His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian officials had frank and useful talks with Secretary Vance and the U.S. officials. Secretary Vance presented an explanation of the documents issued by the Camp David summit and the U.S. interpretation of these documents. The Jordanian side asked questions about the two agreements issued by the Camp David summit, to which Jordan was not a party. The Jordanian side also asked questions about the concept of the comprehensive settlement as understood by the United States.

Ibrahim said in his statement that the Jordanian position on the achievement of a settlement is based on full Israeli withdrawal form the occupied Arab areas, determination of the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the principle of achieving self-determination for the Palestinian people, and other principles leading to the comprehensive and just settlement.

Ibrahim added that Jordan and the United States agreed to continue the talks on these questions.

Secretary Vance was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the minister of the royal court, several officials, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

AD-DUSTUR VIEWS U.S. INTERPRETATIONS OF CAMP DAVID DOCUMENTS

JN220932Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Between Principles and Interpretations," AD-DUSTUR writes: It is obvious that Vance's mission in Amman, Riyadh and Damascus is to present the U.S. interpretations of the Camp David documents as well as his country's concept of the proposed peaceful settlement in the area. It is also known that Vance became acquainted with the basic principles on which the Jordanian position is based with regard to a just and peaceful settlement. Vance will also get acquainted with the basic principles on which the Saudi and Syrian positions are based. He will find out that these positions, which call for a full Israeli withdrawal and for recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future, have the same essence.

It goes without saying that the U.S. interpretations of the Camp David documents and the U.S. concept of a peaceful settlement are significant. We should familiarize ourselves with the details of these interpretations to define how far or close the U.S. position is to the basic principles of our position in light of the Camp David results. It also stands to reason that any interpretations which insinuate the incompatibility of the results of the Camp David summit and the U.S. position with our principles will not lead to any changes in our principles. Also any interpretations which insinuate these results do not conflict with our principles will remain theoretical and will not constitute a guarantee for reaching a peaceful and comprehensive settlement.

ENVOY SUBMITS STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID TO SOVIET OFFICIAL

JN211600Y Amman JNA Arabic 1444 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Moscow, 21 September--Dr Hani al-Khasawinah, Jordanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, yesterday submitted the Jordanian Government's statement on the Camp David talks to the Soviet deputy foreign minister.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister explained to Dr al-Khasawinah the Soviet Government's stand on the Middle East issue and the results of the Camp David conference.

SARKIS TO ADDRESS NATION, COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID

NC211706Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The reservation and caution with which Lebanon has received the declared results of the Camp David summit have not been dissipated by certain unclear signals conveyed by foreign reports on the need to put an end to the unstable situation in Lebanon. The two Camp David documents have not specified the means for solving the basic issue in the area--the issue of the Palestinian people who have been displaced from their homeland.

It is impossible to conceive of a sound and acceptable solution to the Lebanese problem before knowing what is being done about the Palestinian issue.

It is clear that this point itself is the main reason for the violent Arab opposition to the Camp David results. Had the Camp David summit achieved progress on the level of the basic issue in the Middle East--the issue of the Palestinian people displaced from their homeland--the results of the conference would not have been met with rejection and denunciation in the Arab world and there would have been no problem called the Lebanese problem.

In view of all this, Lebanon--through the legal authorities representing the various Lebanese trends--has no alternative but to define its position on the questions that have arisen as a result of the failure of the Camp David summit to mention the Palestinians displaced from their homes.

Lebanon, as is known, raises two no's on this level: no to settlement [of the Palestinians in Lebanon] and no to partition, because each of these two things justifies the other. This position is supported by all the Lebanese, as well as by the Palestinians and the Arabs. This position has been stressed on numerous occasions and all that has happened in Lebanon has not succeeded in changing these two no's.

Tomorrow evening President Ilyas Sarkis will address the Lebanese on the eve of his third year in office. The president's message will explain the principles on which the Lebanese unanimously agree at this juncture and will consequently center on the current major issues, particularly those on the local level, and the bases for dealing with and solving these issues.

VOL CITES SYRIAN POLITICAL, MILITARY PRESSURE

NC220837Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 22 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Official sources have stated that during the past 2 days the Syrians have exerted pressure to relax the tenor of the message [by President Sarkis] scheduled for tonight and to have the message include a frank request for the renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces.

The Syrian political pressure has turned into military pressure, beginning with the southern outskirts, where shells fell throughout the night on 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Badaru, and At-Tahwitah. The intensity of the shelling had been unknown to these areas since Syrian President al-Asad's trip to West Germany.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS SPEAKS WITH NEWSMEN

NC211152Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus held a lengthy meeting this morning with the Foreign Ministry secretary general, Shaykh Pierre ad-Dahdah. At the meeting they reviewed the reports arriving from Lebanese diplomatic missions abroad, particularly from Washington and New York, concerning the Lebanese issue in light of President Carter's statements. Afterward, Minister Butrus met for a long while with the new Lebanese ambassador to Washington, Dr 'Aytani. They reviewed the file of the Lebanese delegation to the meetings of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Before leaving the ministry, Minister Butrus had the following dialog with newsmen:

Question: Is it true that a U.S. envoy will visit Beirut shortly to discuss proposals for solving the Lebanese crisis?

Answer: I have no news about this.

Question: How was the Faqra meeting [between Butrus and former President Camille Sham'un] yesterday?

Answer: The atmosphere was frank and positive. We discussed several topics.

Question: Is it true that French forces will take part with the Lebanese Army in preserving security in the eastern area [of Beirut]?

Answer: I have read this report in the newspapers.

Question: Is there any new Saudi initiative?

Answer: The word "initiative" is being used to indicate various meanings. This results in unintentional confusion. To say that there is an initiative means that a certain action is to be made to serve a certain objective which requires the rallying of efforts for it. There is no initiative in this sense. However, we thank Saudi Arabia for anything that it might do and for its interests in our affairs.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORT ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC211221Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] It appears that some aspects of the events occurring after the Camp David conference and during the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front summit convening in Damascus have begun to interact in Beirut, some areas in the mountains and the north.

Al-Hadath area, which was subjected to heavy sniping directed by the Syrian positions yesterday, is experiencing a new wave of heavy sniper fire today, including rockets, DSHK and medium-weapon fire.

The Voice of Lebanon has received information that the Syrian forces opened sniper fire today on the inhabitants of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah from all their positions, particularly in the areas of the Chevrolet, Galerie Sim'an, and As'ad al-As'ad Street.

Tension and anxiety prevailed in the northern area after a number of armed men, supported by security forces, had harrassed the inhabitants. The Voice of Lebanon has received reports from the north that 70 elements of the Zgharta Maradah Brigade [liwa' al-maradah] have occupied the house of "Abdallah Mukardil in the town of Al-Batrun and turned it into a fortified center on orders from Tony Yamnin and military official Sim'an al-'Abshi.

It has been learned that these armed elements are supplied with special unit identity cards and are levying a sum of 60 pounds on every house in the area under the pretext of support for the war effort and the organization of guards.

In Al-Kura, the Zghara Giants Brigade occupied the house of Fu'ad Nasif in Kusba village and turned it into a fortified center.

ARMY COMMANDER WATCHES EXERCISES, INSPECTS POSITIONS

NC211550Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[21 September statement from the Fifth Branch of the Lebanese Army Command]

[Text] Army Commander General Khuri spent the day inspecting various military activities. Beginning his inspection tour in the morning, General Khuri watched the baptism by fire of the cadets of the first class of the military college at the R'it firing range. He was accompanied by the logistics assistant to the chief of staff and the heads of the Third, Fourth and Fifth branches.

At the R'it firing range, General Khuri was met by the commander of the Al-Biqa' region, the commander of the military college and the commander of the teaching staff at the military college, who directed the exercises, which were carried out successfully and accurately.

Lebanese Air Force planes were used in the exercises, simulating an atmosphere of real battle. Tanks, armored vehicles and machineguns were also used in the exercises. The cadets of the military college showed that they have completely and accurately assimilated their training.

The army commander and his companions then went to the Al-Yammunah area, where units of the 1st Infantry Brigade are encamped. General Khuri, accompanied by the commander of the Al-Biqa' district and the commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, inspected the military units charged with preserving security and preventing transgressions between Al-Yammunah and Al-'Aqurah areas.

General Khuri and his companions then left for Al-'Aqurah, where he was welcomed by the commander of the Mount Lebanon district, the commander of the Sarba position and the commander of the company charged with preserving security and preventing armed manifestations in the area.

General Khuri and his companions then returned to Al-Yarzah [army headquarters] on board the two helicopters from the Beirut airbase which had provided their transport during the tour.

SHI'ITE COUNCIL ISSUES DENIAL OF CALL FOR STRIKE

NC211725Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Rumors are circulating that the council has called for a general strike tomorrow. The Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council announces that these rumors are untrue and affirms that it has not called for such a strike. The council again appeals to the citizens to believe only official statements issued by the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council.

SHI'ITES TO PRESENT NOTE ON IMAM TO REJECTIONISTS

NC2108135Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] A procession made its way to the Lebanese-Syrian border at 0900 today to protest Libya's kidnaping of Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two companions. A 4-member Shi'ite delegation will present a note to the rejectionist summit conference, now convening in Damascus, requesting that pressure be exerted on Chairman al-Qadhdhafi to reveal the fate of Imam as-Sadr.

INA ON EXCHANGE OF ARTILLERY FIRE IN S. LEBANON

JN2009227 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 20 September--The forces of the Zionist-rightist alliance last night shelled the township of An-Nabatiyah and the adjacent villages of Habbub, Al-'Ayshiyah, and Al-Jurmuq.

The joint forces of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance returned the fire. A fierce exchange of artillery shelling ensued between An-Nabatiyah and its suburbs on the one hand and the forces of the Zionist-rightist alliance in Marj 'Uyun, Al-Qulay'ah, and the occupied territories on the other.

It was stated here today that 175 mm and 155 mm guns were used yesterday and were heard in Tyre. No information is yet available on the losses, but preliminary reports indicate that many people were wounded and several buildings were destroyed.

A military spokesman of the joint forces has stated that Zionist gunboats were visible off Lebanese territorial waters.

The spokesman added that Zionist planes flew over Sidon at noon yesterday at a low altitude and broke the sound barrier.

VOL on Clashes

NC2117277Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] According to reports from the south, armed leftists opened fire at 0600 today in the direction of Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun. While tension continued, the clashes were resumed at 0900 between Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah on one side and An-Nabatiyah, Kfar Tibnin and Arnun on the other. The shelling extended to the villages of Ar-Rayhan, (Az-Zuruq), Habbub, (Maysabil), and Dayr (Az-Zahran). Another battle broke out at noon and lasted until 1800. It has been learned that as a result of the artillery shelling nine people were wounded including three armed leftists. The electricity company in An-Nabatiyah sustained some damage. A gasoline station belonging to Abu 'Ali as-Sanburi and a Mercedes car parked nearby were burned.

INA: Zionists Massing Troops

JN2208057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 22 September--Sources of the joint national forces in southern Lebanon have said that the Zionist enemy is massing troops and vehicles in the eastern sector of the northern border of occupied Palestine.

The INA correspondent in southern Lebanon has reported that the Zionist forces have opened fire with heavy machineguns on the positions of the Lebanese Army and the joint forces in Hasbayya in the eastern sector.

In an another development, the rightist forces continued to step up their aggression against the township of An-Nabatiyah and nearby villages. Early this morning these forces opened fire with heavy artillery on the area. The correspondent added that losses from this new aggression are not yet known.

Shelling of An-Nabatiyah

JN220939Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 22 September--Since 0900 today, the township of An-Nabatiyah and the nearby villages have been subjected to artillery and rocket shelling.

The INA correspondent in the south has reported that heavy artillery shells and phosphorous rockets are falling on the town and on the villages of Ar-Rayhan, Al-'Ayshiyah, Kafr Tabnin, 'Arnun and Habbubh. The correspondent added that the joint forces of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance are returning the fire. He added that preliminary reports indicate that seven persons have been wounded and taken to hospitals in Sidon. Three of these persons were wounded near Jisr al-Qa'qa'iyat where UN forces are stationed.

Naval Battle Near Tyre

JN181201Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 18 September--A naval battle raged this morning between Zionist gunboats and those belonging to the joint forces of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance. The battle raged in Lebanese territorial waters off the coast of Tyre.

A Greek ship has reported that while entering the port, Zionist gunboats tried to intercept it. However, the joint forces opened fire at these boats and forced them to retreat.

AL-ASAD ADDRESSES LEBANESE DEMONSTRATION IN DAMASCUS

JN220839Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] A mammoth Lebanese popular march arrived in Damascus yesterday. It was made up of thousands of Lebanese citizens who came in hundreds of cars and small buses on the occasion of the convocation of the third conference of the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Damascus. The march was an expression of the masses' denunciation of the results of the Camp David conference and the bargain of capitulation and treason undertaken by Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Egyptian regime.

The march passed through various streets in Damascus and greeted the leaders of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, calling on the conference to make decisive and effective decisions to foil the plots and schemes resulting from the Camp David summit.

A delegation representing this march proceeded to the headquarters of the steadfastness and confrontation summit at the Sheraton Hotel, where it was received by leaders Hafiz al-Asad, Houari Boumediene, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and 'Ali Nasir and by brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

On behalf of all the presidents, President Hafiz al-Asad replied to the speech delivered by brother Kamal Shatila, one of the delegation members [and leader of the Lebanese Patriotic Front]. He thanked the delegation members and praised the popular zeal and the great feelings explicit in their support for the steadfastness and confrontation conference. The president said: This zeal and these feelings encourage our work and they are basic factors in carrying the burdens and confronting the serious developments we are dealing with.

The president said: Our evaluation of what As-Sadat has done is that it is the most serious adverse action taken in this age. Because it is serious, we must devise the means to confront its repercussions. He added that As-Sadat has deviated from the Arab nation and his signature does not commit us or even the people of Egypt. He further added: Although we are facing a big ordeal as a result of what he has done, one individual's capitulation cannot commit the people. There are many examples in history of the downfall of an individual's defeatism and the victory of the peoples' solidarity and (?adamancy).

The president continued: As-Sadat's step is serious but will only increase our adherence to our rights. Victory will be achieved according to how the masses respond. Certainly every Arab citizen has a role which he should know and play.

He added that His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr is dear to us all, especially to the heads of the front of steadfastness. We are making every effort to find him because he is the object of our attention. The result will be good, God willing.

Brother Kamal Shatila spoke earlier on behalf of the delegation. He greeted the presidents and conference members and the stand of confrontation and steadfastness. He added: We hope that your conference will turn into a stand of support for Syria and the PLO so as to foil the plot that was concocted against sisterly Egypt and the Arab nation. We also hope that the conference will become a force that will restore the region's balance of power which has been upset by Egypt's exit from the battle.

Shatila added: We in Lebanon are the target of a wild conspiracy aimed at dividing Lebanon, tearing it apart and stirring up partition among its people. He then expressed the hope that Iraq will carry out its pan-Arab duty at this stage and that the eastern Front will be re-established. He also asked that every effort be made to find His Eminence Musa as-Sadr. Shatila concluded his speech by wishing the conference every success.

KHADDAM REPLIES TO QUESTIONS AFTER 'SUMMIT' SESSION

JN220645Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The third session of the meetings of the steadfastness and confrontation summit conference was concluded in Damascus last night at midnight. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, official spokesman for the conference, announced that the foreign ministers have been asked to put the ideas that were agreed upon into final form. The foreign ministers committee will meet at 0900 today. Khaddam added that the presidents will meet to endorse the documents that will be issued by the conference and said the points of these documents were approved yesterday evening.

In reply to a question on whether the conference will conclude its work today, Khaddam said: This is up to the presidents, but all the basic points have been agreed upon.

In reply to another question, he said that a telephone call was made between leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and King Husayn; Another telephone call was made between King Husayn and President Hafiz al-Asad. These contacts naturally dealt with the results of the Camp David conference and the action and means necessary to preserve Arab rights.

In reply to a question on whether the conference has entrusted one of the presidents, specifically Al-Qadhdhafi, to visit Baghdad, Khaddam said: A statement will be issued by the conference and it will contain all the points and issues discussed in the conference.

Replying to a question on whether the Syrian side has proposed a certain plan of action to the conference, Khaddam said: The decisions as well as the statement that will be issued by the conference will be an outcome of the opinions proposed by the presidents.

In reply to another question, Khaddam explained that a meeting will be held between leader Al-Qadhdhafi and King Husayn, but the date of this meeting has not been fixed.

In reply to a question on whether the visit Al-Qadhdhafi will pay to Jordan results from a decision by the conference or is a personal matter, Khaddam said that any contact any member of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation makes is naturally not a bilateral contact inasmuch as it is a contact connected with the front and its policy. This is true whether carried out by leader Al-Qadhdhafi or any other of the presidents participating in the conference. However, he added, this does not prevent a discussion on bilateral relations. It is certain that a press statement will be issued on the meeting between the two leaders.

In reply to a question on whether a delegation of the front will go to Moscow, Khaddam said that the conference has decided on a plan for political action. He added: Certainly, within the framework of this plan, Arab and international contacts will take place to serve the policy adopted by the front.

Replying to a question on whether the financial matters in support of steadfastness have been discussed in the conference, Khaddam said: We have discussed everything that consolidates steadfastness.

Replying to a question on whether it can be said from the discussions between the delegations' heads that the Damascus summit will adopt decisions different from those of Tripoli and Algiers, Khaddam said: At the Tripoli conference the political declaration to establish the front was taken. At the Algiers conference, the principles contained in the political declaration were consecrated. At the Damascus conference, the front's work program was set up.

Replying to a question on whether this conference has discussed the possibility of Israel launching a surprise attack against Syria, Khaddam said: It is natural for any country which is the object of aggression to carry out its national duty of repulsing this aggression. In case this aggression takes place, there is no doubt that the Arab people in Syria and the Arab nation will shoulder their full responsibility. He added: However, the expectation of aggression means that the Camp David conference was not a conference of peace and has not been able to make a serious contribution to a just peace.

KUWAITI DAILIES REPORT ACTIVITIES AT DAMASCUS CONFERENCE

JN221039Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0845 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 22 September--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN writes today that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has called for the formation of a unified military command for the parties to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front under Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, Egyptian chief of staff at the time of the October War. The paper adds that President al-Asad has expressed his readiness to place the Syrian Army under the command of any Arab leader, stressing the need to form a coherent and prepared economic, political and military front.

AL-QABAS newspaper quotes President Houari Boumediene as saying that his country supports what the Palestinian revolution decides. The paper adds that the Palestinian delegation members who are participating in the conference--members from all the resistance factions except the Arab Liberation Front--have spoken unanimously. The paper quotes a Syrian official as saying that this is a phenomenon which heralds good, affirms the determination of the rejectionist front and indicates unification of the efforts of the Palestinian resistance.

In its description of the minutes of a closed session held by the foreign ministers and heads of the delegations participating in the conference, the paper adds that the conference fears serious reactions from areas of tension such as Lebanon, the PDRY and the Western Sahara in the event the front's states decide to adopt extremist decisions. The paper then says that this matter is being discussed with great prudence and deliberation.

KING HUSAYN CALLS PRESIDENT AL-ASAD; VIEWPOINTS EXCHANGED

JN220613Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--His Majesty King Husayn made a telephone call yesterday evening to President Hafiz al-Asad during which viewpoints were exchanged on the repercussions of the two Camp David agreements and the unilateral reconciliation [sulh] between As-Sadat and the enemy.

His Majesty King Husayn and President al-Asad agreed to continue contacts between the two fraternal countries so as to consolidate steadfastness in the face of Israel ambitions.

BEGIN REMARKS ON GOLAN HEIGHTS REPORTED

JN211722Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Washington--The enemy prime minister terrorist, Menahem Begin, has announced that Israel will not withdraw from the Golan. Last night Begin informed the leaders of Jewish organizations in the United States that Israel will never return the Golan to Syria. It is noteworthy that this is Begin's first reference to the Golan since the Camp David conference.

AS-SA'IQAH STATEMENT SCORES CAMP DAVID AGREEMENT

JN211358Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1312 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 21 September--The Organization of Popular Liberation War Vanguards--As-Sa'iqah forces--has issued a statement on the occasion of Egyptian ruler As-Sadat's signing of the document of shame in favor of our nation's historic enemy, who covets our land. The statement stressed that the establishment of a genuine and lasting peace in the area requires, first and foremost, respect for the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland, regain their land, determine their future and establish an independent national state. It also requires the Israeli enemy's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.

Referring to the capitulation agreement, the statement said: "In accordance with this liquidationist agreement, As-Sadat has conceded the rights of sovereignty and national independence of not only the Palestinian people but also of Egypt and Jordan. He has agreed to the Zionist enemy's participation in the determination of the future [words indistinct].

The statement added: "The self-rule project which is stipulated in the agreement of treason undermines the national rights of the Palestinian people, ignores their will, attempts to impose tutelage on them and obliterates their cause. This not only deviates from the Rabat summit resolutions, but also stabs the PLO in the back and paves the way for liquidating the Palestinian revolution, and attempts to legitimatize the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

The statement affirmed that the Palestinian people and the Arab nation reject As-Sadat's alliance with the Zionist enemy and his succumbing to the enemy's will. They also reject As-Sadat's deviate behavior and affirm that the Camp David agreement is a total victory for Begin and his aggressive policy. This agreement constitutes success for Carter in wresting further concessions from As-Sadat in favor of the Zionists, and a degrading and humiliating failure for traitor As-Sadat.

The statement called on the Arab nation to rally their ranks and prepare to defend the revolution, protect the pan-Arab cause and rout the traitors, the enemy and the conspirators. It affirmed that the Arab people's determination will ultimately triumph because this is the will of right and justice. As-Sadat and all his agents will be trampled by the Arab people.

The statement hailed revolutionary Syria--the steadfast national bastion [words indistinct] against treason and capitulation.

PAPERS GIVE ANSWER TO 'U.S.-EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI AXIS'

JN211155Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Third Summit Has Historic Pan-Arab Responsibilities" the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: It is true that the Camp David meeting and the results achieved by Begin, As-Sadat and Carter have caused pain and grief to the Arab nation. It is true that they also brought humiliation and shame to Egypt and shook the Arabs in an unprecedented manner.

What is more true and more important is that the Arabs, particularly the Arabs of steadfastness and confrontation, should adopt an effective and practical role to confront and foil the capitulation course. They must take into account the momentous events and the dangers resulting from the new situation created by the Camp David summit.

We must plan in a comprehensive manner for all the events that are expected or could happen. We must not waste our time dwelling on the past and denouncing in detail the capitulationist course. On the contrary, all this must constitute a powerful incentive for a unified pan-Arab course, basically represented by the countries of steadfastness and confrontation, to achieve greater cohesion and joint work. This is required not only to confront As-Sadat's position and capitulationist course but also to confront the Camp David results and enable us to stand against the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli axis which has been formed in the area.

The paper adds: Circumstances which dictated the convening of the third summit of steadfastness and confrontation in Damascus changed just 48 hours before the meeting as a result of the Camp David surprise. These new elements and events place before the third summit of steadfastness and confrontation historic and pan-Arab responsibilities and obligations imposed by the current Arab situation and by the ferocity of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught aiming at every Arab person and entity.

The summit of steadfastness and confrontation must produce decisions and results which will make possible effective and direct confrontation against the conspiracies being concocted against the entire Arab nation. They must also be capable of preventing division of Arab ranks.

The paper concludes: The summit of steadfastness and confrontation is required to achieve more than stating aims and goals because what is being concocted against it by the axis of Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo will not stop at Egypt's borders but will cover the whole Arab homeland. This is the dream of the Zionist movement and the wish of U.S. imperialism.

AL-BA'TH carries an editorial under the headline "The Summit of Steadfastness Is Able To Respond to Capitulation" in which it says: The Arabs now are face to face with the ordeal. The ordeal falls basically on those who shoulder the basic burden at this stage; that is, the Front of Steadfastness [and Confrontation], with Syria as its base.

No Arab country is spared this ordeal. The threat is not that we will be wiped out as a nation because it is impossible to exterminate a nation. The threat is to the nature of our existence and whether we shall become states under Israeli domination.

As long as the parties of the Camp David conference are incapable of dealing a blow to Syria as the base of steadfastness and of striking at the Palestinian revolution as the political and struggle leadership of the Palestinian people, they will not be able to achieve their objectives. The most they can achieve is an Egyptian-Israeli agreement which might not last long.

The paper concludes: The countries of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation now meeting in Damascus have great potential which, if used in a sound manner, will constitute a good and fundamental starting point in the battle of confrontation to foil all the Camp David results. The front of steadfastness, instead of remaining in a defensive position, can adopt moves toward positions of attack.

In its "Opinion" column, under the headline "Before the As-Sadat Danger Spreads" ATH-THAWRAH says: In approximately 1 year, Israel has achieved what it never dreamed of achieving. On 19 November last year, the head of the largest Arab state capitulated to Israel and recognized all of its demands in the speech he delivered in the Knesset.

Then As-Sadat accepted all the Israeli conditions at Camp David, as explicitly stated by the two agreements. The paper wonders: All this occured within less than a year. Then what could happen during the coming months or years? The first and second agreement stipulate a period of 6 months [as received] for signing a peace agreement between As-Sadat and Begin. They also mention a period of 5 years for the discussion of the situation of the West Bank and Gaza as well as discussion of the situation of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

The paper stressed that As-Sadat, who announced his treason in the Israeli Knesset and made it official at the Camp David meeting, will undoubtedly continue implementing it in other places and in different forms. The Arab governments and people are now required to act decisively, and not just denounce the As-Sadat danger, before the threat of his treason spreads.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES GREEK CP DELEGATION

JN220617Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Last night President Hafiz al-Asad received the Greek Communist Party delegation under Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the party. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, chairman of the Foreign Relations Bureau at the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

After the president had welcomed the delegation members, Florakis expressed pleasure at meeting with the president and thanked the president for taking the time to receive them even though he is preoccupied with the conference of steadfastness and confrontation. Florakis then denounced the Camp David accords and expressed his party's support as well as the support of the Greek people in general for the Arab cause and the Syrian Arab people's struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore the Palestinian Arab people's rights. The talks also dealt with the situation in the East Mediterranean region.

## ALGERIA

### FLN, LIBYAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS REJECT 'CAPITULATORY SOLUTION'

LD211410Y Algiers APS in French 0900 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued following the talks between a National Liberation Front [FLN] delegation led by the head of the International Relations Commission, and a delegation from the Secretariat General of the General People's Congress of Libya, led by the head of the Foreign Relations Bureau. The talks took place from 16 to 18 September.

"In accordance with the program jointly drawn up, a meeting was held from 16 to 18 September between a delegation of the FLN, led by the head of the International Relations Commission, and a delegation of the Secretariat General of the General People's Congress of Libya, led by the head of the Foreign Relations Bureau.

The two delegations examined a series of issues relating to bilateral relations and the coordination of joint efforts of the Arab-African and international level in a serious and frank atmosphere," the communique adds.

As regards organizational bilateral relations, the two parties recorded with great satisfaction the work which has been achieved, which translates the program drawn up in common reflecting the desire to work together in the interest of the two parties and the Arab nation," the statement continues. It stresses that the two parties have decided to set up a coordination bureau to execute the program drawn up jointly and make the necessary proposals for the success of this joint effort."

As regards consolidation of the Arab ranks, the communique confirms the support of the two parties for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and their right to independence.

The two parties reject any capitulatory solution and also confirm their support for the Arab people of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro [POLISARIO] who are fighting for their self-determination, "and support the struggle of the people of Oman."

Finally, the statement stresses the desire of the two parties to consolidate the front of resistance and firmness and qualifies as "necessary" the joining of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation by Iraq and all nationalist and progressive forces."

### EL MOUDJAHID SEES CARTER, BEGIN 'WINNERS,' AS-SADAT 'LOSER'

LD211359Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 19 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Begin's intransigence has paid off: Egyptian President as-Sadat has capitulated at Camp David in the face of combined U.S.-Zionist pressures. In the final analysis there are two winners--Carter, who has restored a reputation sullied by successive defeats in Congress, and Begin, who has obtained everything he wanted--and one loser, As-Sadat, who appears henceforth as a traitor and a defeatist.

Beneath the facade of an overall settlement to the Near East conflict, the Camp David agreements are in reality a "separate peace agreement" between Egypt and Israel. A peace treaty is to be signed in 3 months' time between the two countries which, among other things, will exchange ambassadors within 1 year.

The Camp David documents reveal that As-Sadat has made unimaginable concessions to Begin, whereas the latter has made only promises--and very slim ones at that. Although he has obtained the promise of recovering his country's sovereignty over Sinai within 2-3 years, the Egyptian head of state has not succeeded in extracting a precise commitment from Israel to withdraw eventually from the West Bank and Gaza, where the Zionist state will be allowed to maintain two military posts.

The key question of sovereignty over these last two territories is therefore left in suspense. Their permanent status will be negotiated during the 5-year internal autonomy period if Jordan joins in As-Sadat's capitulatory process--which, according to observers, will not be the case since King Husayn accepts that only the PLO has the right to negotiate on this issue.

For his part, the head of the Zionist government has made practically no tangible concessions. He has merely recognized the validity of the "stipulations and principles" of UN Security Council Resolution 242 which, according to Tel Aviv, does not oblige Israel to restore all the territories occupied in June 1967. Moreover, Israel has not even renounced its plans to establish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. It will only hand over three air force bases in Sinai to the Egyptian civilian administration when the Americans have built three bases for the Zionist Army nearby in the Negev desert.

It will be noticed from the Camp David agreements that the losers at the moment are without doubt the Palestinians, who are completely overlooked in the settlement plan for the West Bank and Gaza.

President Carter pointed out on Sunday evening that the Israeli-Egyptian agreements make provision for self-determination to be granted to those who live on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, thus implicitly excluding nearly 2 million exiled Palestinians.

In Beirut, the PLO has violently denounced the result of this summit: "The bilateral pact concluded by Egypt and Israel can only serve the Zionist state's expansionist ambitions." PLO spokesman Mahmud Labadi pointed out that the PLO is not mentioned once in the text of the agreements. There will be no peace in the Near East without the PLO, he repeated, declaring that As-Sadat has no authority to speak on behalf of the Palestinians and the Arabs.

Damascus declares that the idea of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel merely sanctions the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and only serves American interests in the area. The documents signed by the head of the Egyptian regime at Camp David are "a dagger blow to the heart of the Arab nation."

While reactions are mitigated in the Western countries, the Soviet Union has accused President Anwar as-Sadat of capitulating to the Israelis.

A preliminary analysis of the documents signed there enables us to say that the Egyptian president has agreed to surrender himself completely to the expansionist ambitions of the Israeli aggressor.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD201042Y Algiers APS in French 0900 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--Henri Simonet, Belgian foreign minister, arrived in Algiers this morning for a 48-hour visit. Simonet will attend the meetings of the Algerian-Belgian mixed commission and will have talks on bilateral relations with Algerian officials. He will also attend the Belgium Day celebration at the 15th Algiers International Fair tomorrow.

The Belgian minister was welcomed on his arrival at Dar-el-Beida Airport in Algiers by Hadj Yala, minister for trade, and Ait Chalal, Algerian ambassador to Brussels.

Ends Visit

LD212230Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] International cooperation is undergoing intense development, and in particular, Algerian-Belgian cooperation, as illustrated by the 2-day official visit which Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Henri Simonet has just made. Mr Simonet was received during his stay by President Houari Boumediene and by the minister of irrigation, land reclamation and environment and the minister of transport.

The head of the Belgian Foreign Ministry, who will leave Algiers at 2100 this evening, gave a press conference this afternoon. Mr Henri Simonet pointed out that his talks with Algerian leaders dealt mainly with the economic aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

The only political problem the Belgian minister raised during his visit in Algiers was that of the Middle East. Mr Simonet indicated that he explained to his Algerian interlocutors the position of the EEC countries on the Camp David summit. The head of the Belgian Foreign Ministry stated in particular: One cannot hope to lay the foundations for peace in the Middle East on one or two bilateral arrangements. A general settlement would be necessary, as well as the correct interpretation of UN Resolution 242, Mr Simonet said.

On the subject of Algerian-Belgian relations, Mr Henri Simonet pointed out that no field is excluded from this rather broad cooperation, which encompasses technical assistance and the realization of industrial projects.

In reply to a question on relations between Algeria and the EEC, Mr Henri Simonet stated that current agreements between these two partners are not causing any problems. But, the Belgian foreign minister added, the great problem that may arise is the impact of the enlargement of the EEC on its relations with Algeria.

FLN DELEGATION VISITS ITALY, TALKS WITH CP OFFICIALS

LD180154Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A National Liberation Front [FLN] delegation led by Brother Soleiman Osman, head of the International Relations Committee in the party, recently paid a visit to Italy. The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Italian Communist Party led by the party's secretary general, Enrico Berlinguer.

The views of the two parties agreed on a number of points. They affirm the necessity of exerting more efforts to consolidate peace and detente in the world, turning the Mediterranean into a lake for peace and fruitful cooperation among peoples, and facing up to reactionary and imperialist forces which are trying to suppress the aspirations of peoples towards freedom and emancipation.

The FLN Party and the Italian Communist Party emphasized their support and backing for the struggling peoples in the cause of independence against all sorts of colonialism, racialism and oppression.

## LIBYA

### INFORMATION SECRETARY LAUDS RELATIONS WITH JORDAN

JN221046Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Sep 78 pp 1, 13 JN

[Text] Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, Libyan information secretary and member of the Libyan delegation to the steadfastness conference, has lauded the Jordanian statement [on Camp David summit].

In an exclusive interview with the AD-DUSTUR correspondent in Damascus, the Libyan information secretary said that the Jordanian statement results from pan-Arab interests and from Jordan's high interest in the issue. It is an excellent statement. Thus, he added, Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had a telephone conversation with His Majesty King Husayn. He said that the statement reflects Jordanian views and its content is in line with what is expected from steadfast Jordan.

Muhammad Abu al-Qasim dealt with the developments in Jordanian-Libyan relations. He said that high-level contacts have taken place during which bilateral issues between the two fraternal countries were discussed. He said the visit by Prime Minister Mudar Badran to the Jamahiriyah and his talks with Libyan officials were very successful.

### AMMAN AR-RA'Y SAYS AL-QADHDHAFI IN GOOD HEALTH

JN220912Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 22 Sep 78 p 14 JN

[By AR-RA'Y correspondent]

[Text] Damascus--Muhammad az-Zuwayy, Libyan secretary of information and culture, has denied news agency reports that Al-Qadhdhafi is suffering from a serious disease. In a statement to AR-RA'Y, the Libyan secretary said that the reports are baseless. He added that Al-Qadhdhafi did not go to Germany and his health is good.

## MAURITANIA

### PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON WESTERN SAHARA ISSUE, CAMP DAVID

PA220352Y Paris AFP in French 1802 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 21 Sep (AFP)--Mauritania's relations with Algeria should not be "conditional on" the conflict in the Western Sahara, Mauritanian chief of state Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck said in Nouakchott on Thursday during an interview with AFP. "If Algeria feels that it is its political duty to take a certain position regarding this conflict, that is its most sivereign right," President Saleck added. He then said: "It is certain that unless there is formal opposition from Algeria, our relations with that country will continue to be fraternal or at least those of good neighborliness and friendship."

In addition, President Saleck expressed Mauritania's determination "to be dependent on no one" and to maintain "balanced relations with the states of the Maghreb, whether African, Arab or otherwise."

"As long as we fail to prove in the eyes of the world that we accept no ties of subordination to anyone, our efforts will come to nothing and we will never achieve our goals," he added. "As far as the military committee and I are concerned, no solution is worthwhile unless the United Nations takes into account, above all, the personality and the full and complete sovereignty of Mauritania," the president said.

President Saleck said that during his recent visit to Morocco, he and King Hassan II did not indulge in any "speculation" regarding "a possible solution" to the Sahara conflict. "We stressed," he said, "our conviction that it is necessary to prepare a favorable climate for the peace mission appointed by the OAU." The Mauritanian chief of state said that the Sahara problem should be resolved without "hindering" Mauritanian-Moroccan cooperation, "if, of course, this is the desire of the Moroccan people and government."

Referring next to the presence of Moroccan troops in Mauritania (some 10,000 men) President Saleck emphasized their "provisional" nature. To the extent that Mauritania establishes sufficient units to replace the Moroccan soldiers, the latter will return directly to their bases in Morocco." He added that "this does not rule out, however, the possibility of our appealing to the Moroccan Army again in the future, if necessary."

Regarding the plan for the reorganization of his administration, President Saleck announced that a team of French specialists will arrive soon to "diagnose the ills with which the administrative apparatus is afflicted and propose appropriate solutions."

President Saleck also said that Mauritania and Morocco have decided to begin negotiations with General Numayri, chief of state of Sudan and incumbent president of the OAU, to expedite the establishment of a "committee of sages" to examine the Western Sahara issue. This committee, the creation of which was decided upon during the last OAU summit, constitutes a means that will allow Africa--which is on the point of becoming divided over the Sahara conflict--to face this problem before it becomes insurmountable as a result of the disunity of the African Continent," President Saleck said. After noting the positive role played by several countries, particularly France, in efforts to promote a climate of negotiation, the Mauritanian chief of state said that "the true missionary of peace in the Sahara is the OAU."

"The process of peace will really begin," he said, "when the committee of sages has thoroughly studied the documents and has contacted the different parties in an attempt to arrive, on the basis of the opinions of each, at a consensus that is acceptable to all."

The Mauritanian chief of state also expressed his "worry" and "concern" concerning the Camp David agreement. "I confess that at present I am very concerned," President Saleck said, "because it is obvious that the Palestinian people were not taken into consideration in the Camp David agreement."

"No solution which ignores the Palestinian people can a priori be satisfying in any way," President Saleck concluded.

## Interview With Moroccan Paper

LD200955Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 13 Sep 78 pp 1, 3 LD

[MAP report: "What Is Not Negotiable Is This Country's Honor"]

[Excerpts] Rabat, 12 September--The chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of the Mauritanian Government, Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, recently granted an interview to the weekly Maghreb HEBDO. In the interview, which was conducted by the weekly's editor-in-chief, Mr Abdellah Stouky, President Ould Saleck surveyed, in particular, the fraternal relations existing between Mauritania and Morocco. He also spoke about the matter of the Moroccan-Mauritanian Sahara, the 10 July operation in Nouakchott and the fate of the former leaders, as well as the new policy which the new regime plans to adopt.

Recalling the recent Moroccan-Mauritanian contacts, Mr Ould Saleck said, in particular: "His majesty the king has again reaffirmed to me fraternal Morocco's desire for peace, as Mr Reda Guedira has also confirmed to me. Mauritania, for its part, believes that our region, which everything draws together, must cease to be an arena for confrontations and become an area of fraternal harmony....What is not negotiable is this country's honor and dignity, as well as the spiritual and cultural ties and those of kinship which our peoples have forged in the course of a lengthy and glorious common history," the Mauritanian president added.

When asked what form the institutions the new leaders in Mauritania are planning to set up will take, President Ould Saleck stated that "the state must no longer have an ideology," and that "the single party has become detestable in the eyes of our people."

"The new philosophy which will guide the new Mauritania will be liberal, but this liberalism will never be uncontrolled," he specified.

In addition, the Mauritanian president stated: "The Moroccan Armed Forces--his majesty the king and I are constantly reaffirming this--are in Mauritania through Mauritania's free will." He added: "Deployments or redeployments of the royal armed forces are effected through bilateral talks and in accordance with requirements which our two countries are not obliged to disclose." You may rest assured that they will withdraw without problems the day we consider their task here is completed," he added.

Finally, recalling Mauritanian-Moroccan cooperation, the Mauritanian head of state spoke of "this truly multifaceted cooperation," which, "within a few years has made, qualitatively and quantitatively, a spectacular leap forward....Every week, every month," he added, "we discover areas of interest not exploited by our cooperation and rectify the omission."

## FRANCE TO GRANT $4 MILLION TO HELP BALANCE BUDGET

PA181507Y Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 18 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, Mauritania, 18 Sep (AFP)--France has agreed to grant four million dollars aid to Mauritania to help it balance its budget, an informed source said here.

France and the new Mauritanian Government led by Lt Col Mustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, which came to power on July 10 after overthrowing President Moktar Ould Daddah, were still negotiating a second grant, the source added. France may also increase the number of technical advisers in the country, the source said.

## MOROCCO

### RIYADH: AS-SADAT EXTENDS STAY, MEETS WITH KING HASSAN

LD211238Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] An Egyptian source in Rabat has said that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has decided to extend his private visit to Morocco by 24 hours and he will return to Cairo on Saturday. The Egyptian source explained that no timetable has been prepared for the talks between President as-Sadat and King Hassan II, whom As-Sadat met last night, Wednesday, for half an hour, and it is not known whether they will meet again this evening.

### BOUCETTA ON TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, FRICTION WITH ALGERIA

LD211313Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 12 Sep 78 pp 1, 3, 5 LD

[Unattributed report on meeting of Moroccan Istiqlal Party National Council, including report on speech by Moroccan Foreign Minister Boucetta: "Mr Boucetta's Report to the Istiqlal National Council"]

[Excerpts] The Istiqlal Party National Council concluded its deliberations on Sunday after electing the party's Central Committee, the Arbitration Commission and the Audit Commission in accordance with its statutes.

These deliberations were marked, among other things, by reports on education by Mr Azzedinne Laraki and on the economic situation by Mr M'hamed Douiri and also by a speech by Mr Boucetta.

"There can be no doubt," Boucetta stated, "that the main question which interests us all is the question of safeguarding our territorial integrity within the framework of the development taking place in this sphere and of the challenges which we must accept. We are all aware that the adversaries of our territorial integrity have not desisted. Our continuous successes in this sphere have only fanned their fury and prompted them to multiply their provocations which have been aimed at harming potentialities and have prevented the peoples inhabiting this region from adequately contributing toward great Arab, Moslem and African causes.

"With reference to this we must turn our thoughts to the souls of the martyrs--both civilians and members of the auxiliary forces and the royal armed forces--who were killed at Tata as a result of an act of aggression engineered by the Algerian leaders and carried out by Algerian soldiers, adversaries of our territorial integrity.

"In recent months, the question of our territorial integrity has passed through various phases which have shown that the spirit of aggression which prompts the Algerian leaders has been maintained at its highest level and that the desire to encircle, isolate, weaken and strangle Morocco has remained an objective which the Algiers leaders are trying to achieve within the framework of their expansionist policy, which is aimed not only against Morocco but also against all the peoples in the region.

"In our diplomatic activities, we have now reached a phase in which we are unmasking the nature of the acts of aggression to which we are subjected. At all conferences we have exposed the Algerian leaders' aggressive and expansionist policy, which is the sole cause of the tension prevailing in northwest Africa."

An Attitude Consistent With Royal Directives

"In accordance with his majesty the king's directives, Morocco's attitude has always been firm and clear, as shown at the OAU summit in Khartoum, the conference on nonalined countries in Belgrade and the interparliamentary conference.

"The situation prevailing in the region has recently been the object of a number of discussions and speculations within the framework of various information media, especially abroad, and we must remain vigilant and concentrate our action and attention on the essence of the problems and not walk into traps and succumb to confusion which could well be the sole motives of this campaign.

"Obviously, our action and attention have been concentrated on the task of consolidating our alliance with fraternal Mauritania. We should strive to mutually strengthen our relations in all spheres and consolidate our respective sovereignties. This imposes on us the duty to give Mauritania all the aid it has asked us to give and encourage the mobilization of our fraternal countries' potentials to the advantage of the two nations.

"Furthermore, we obviously have had to tell the entire world that Morocco has no intention of renouncing its rights. All parties concerned--including the adversaries of our territorial integrity--have noted this. On the occasion of his 20 August speech, his majesty the king very clearly stated Morocco's attitude, which is based on two principles:

"Morocco cannot yield even the smallest parcel of its territory;

"Morocco is not prepared to agree to the creation of a puppet state which would keep it apart from Mauritania.

"We can state that Morocco's position is increasingly well understood by African countries. This became clear at the Khartoum summit and the Belgrade conference, which the Algerian leaders attended in the hope that they would be able to achieve two objectives:

"Obtain Morocco's condemnation;

"Take the debate out of its African context.

"These attempts ended in bitter failure. Some people even expressed their dislike of the Algerian maneuvers and, in fact, sided with Morocco to insure that the problem remains within an African framework. This was stated in Belgrade where attendance was bigger than in Khartoum. We met only with understanding on the part of a majority of countries. Many fraternal Arab countries unmasked Algerian pretensions. In this connection let us mention the attitude adopted by fraternal Iraq. We were also pleased with the attitude adopted by PLO representatives at the interparliamentary conference in Bonn. This attitude was logical and natural considering the soundness of Morocco's causes.

## SUDAN

SUNA REPORTS ON NUMAYRI'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARTER

JN2:2049Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1855 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Washington, 21 September--President Numayri met today with U.S. President Jimmy Carter behind closed doors for 75 minutes in the White House here. The talks between the two leaders focused on questions of common interest, bilateral relations and Afro-Arab issues.

President Numayri, in his capacity as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, briefed President Carter on his efforts to ensure peace and stability in Africa.

The talks also touched on peace moves in the Middle East and the role of Carter's administration in realizing a comprehensive peace settlement in the region. In this regard, President Numayri briefed Carter on efforts he is making as chairman of the Arab League Solidarity Committee to reconcile differences among the Arab countries.

In the field of bilateral relations, the Numayri-Carter talks reviewed means to promote cooperation between the two countries in all spheres, particularly in agricultural development projects in Sudan.

Present with Numayri at the White House were Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, minister of foreign affairs; 'Umar Salah 'Isa, Sudanese ambassador to the United States; and other high-ranking Sudanese officials. The U.S. side comprised Mr Andrew Young, U.S. representative at the United Nations, and Donald C. Bergus, U.S. ambassador to Sudan.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI GOVERNMENT

JN2120047Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1900 GMT 21 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Washington, 21 September--President Numayri received today an urgent message from the Saudi Arabian Government concerning developments in the Middle East situation. The message was conveyed by (?the Saudi ambassador in Washington), who visited President Numayri at his suite here.

President Numayri is the chairman of the Arab Solidarity Committee, which was established by the Arab League last July.

## TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER, VIETNAMESE VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESS BANQUET

LD2119402 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Last night Prime Minister Hedi Nouira gave a dinner in Carthage in honor of Vietnamese Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho.

The prime minister welcomed Tunisia's guest and expressed his admiration for the heroic struggle waged by the Vietnamese people to regain their sovereignty. He said: Tunisia has followed with great interest the various stages of the struggle of the Vietnamese people ever since our two leaders, Ho Chi Minh and Habib Bourguiba, were introduced to each other in France and expressed their mutual esteem and respect. Hedi Nouira stressed that Tunisia continues to support just causes and back peoples struggling to liberate their homelands and restore their sovereignty. He emphasized that Israel's usurpation of the rights of the Palestinian people will remain the prime issue of the Middle East question.

He said: Tunisia, the first to call for a return to international legality to solve the dispute, has sought a just and lasting settlement based on acceptable justice and security. Hedi Nouira denounced Israel's disdain of international legality, which granted it the right to exist, its denial of the existence of the Palestinian people, its imposition of a policy of intimidation on neighboring Arab countries and its forcible occupation of a large part of the territories of these countries.

He stressed that Tunisia, which not so long ago suffered from foreign occupation, cannot help being concerned with the fate of the Palestinian people and must exert its utmost effort in supporting them in their legitimate struggle. He also stressed that the establishment of peace in the Middle East will remain intrinsically linked with the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish a Palestinian state.

Hedi Nouira then spoke about eliminating the final vestiges of colonialism in the world. He said: As long as these vestiges exist, they constitute a real threat to peace at a time when it is apparent that our world is sorely in need of peace in order to face the serious challenges confronting it and to succeed in overcoming the differences that exist between the advanced and developing countries--differences which are growing wider.

The prime minister refered to the efforts being exerted by Tunisia to build a modern state [words indistinct] in spite of its humble resources. He praised the efforts being exerted by Vietnam to rebuild its infrastructure and economy. He said: Every people that enjoys complete freedom has the right to outline that path which, more than any other, corresponds to its aspirations and traditions and its historic conditions. However, the success of any national development effort requires an atmosphere of peace and stability.

In reply to the speech of Hedi Nouira, Nguyen Huu Tho thanked the prime minister for the kind expressions he made to him and to the Vietnamese people. He said: Despite the vast distance separating them, the Vietnamese and the Tunisian peoples have always been close, given their solidarity and mutual support in their struggles for their countries and their glory. The Tunisian people under the leadership of President Habib Bourguiba, the experienced Tunisian strugglers, waged a heroic struggle to rid themselves of French colonial domination, which lasted for 75 years, to obtain their national independence and to depose the monarch. This struggle led to the birth of the Tunisian Republic in 1957 and the commencement of a new era in Tunisia's history.

He also said: The Tunisian people, during the past 22 years under the leadership of President Habib Bourguiba and the Destourian Socialist Party, and due to their vigilance and creative spirit, have realized great achievements in all spheres. These achievements are bound to strengthen their national independence and promote the building of a prosperous Tunisia, thus contributing to the common struggle being waged by the peoples of Africa and the countries under imperialism and colonialism in their varying forms, for it is a struggle for peace, independence, freedom and social progress.

The Vietnamese vice president added that the Vietnamese people were very pleased to witness these achievements and that they were confident the fraternal Tunisian people would record new and greater successes in their development efforts, and would succeed in rapidly implementing their 5-year plan, thanks to the strength they derive from their noble origin.

Nguyen Huu Tho then thanked Tunisia for the support it provided the Vietnamese people during their liberation struggle and said that we have achieved complete victory and have united our people in one state.

VIETNAMESE VICE PRESIDENT THO CONTINUES VISIT

For VNA and Tunis Domestic Service coverage of Nguyen Huu Tho in Tunisia, including a joint communique, see the Vietnam section of the 22 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Leaves Tunisia

LD212158Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] The vice president of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho, left Tunisia at 1700 today after concluding his official 2-day visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Hedi Nouira.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT REJECTS CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

LD212005Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] The cabinet held its regular meeting today under Prime Minister Hedi Nouira. The meeting lasted from 1015 to 1315. Chedli Klibi, the minister of culture, delivered the following statement after the meeting: After listening to a report from the foreign minister on the political developments in the Middle East following the signing of the Camp David agreements, the cabinet adopted the following statement:

The Tunisian Government followed the talks in Camp David with deep interest and considers it its duty to recall the principles on which the Tunisian stand concerning the Palestinian and Middle East questions is based:

1. Respect for international legality represented in the UN resolution of 1947 which provides for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It may be pointed out that Tunisia was one of the first to call for adherence to this principle in dealing with the Palestinian question.

2. Respect for this legality, which rejects the seizure of the territory of others by force.

3. Respect for the unanimity that was recorded in the Rabat summit on the issue of regarding the PLO as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

The Tunisian Government considers that the results of the Camp David talks do not comply with these principles and do not solve the basic problem, namely, enabling the Palestinian people to determine their own future and to establish an independent state. Furthermore, the results do not meet the demand of the Islamic peoples generally, and the Palestinian people in particular, concerning the question of Jerusalem.

The Tunisian Government appreciates all efforts to ease the crisis in the Middle East and to avert any development that may endanger world peace. But it believes that this question cannot be satisfactorily solved unless it is dealt with in its entirety, including all its problems, in the forefront of which is the problem of the Palestinian people.

For all these reasons, the Tunisian Government believes that the results of the Camp David talks do not insure the restoration of peace and stability to the region. In this critical period, the Tunisian Government appeals to all the Arab states to focus their attention on the Palestine question and to avoid anything that is likely to damage the Arab ranks.

LA PRESSE SAYS AS-SADAT RENEGED ON EARLIER PLEDGE

LD200930Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[From the press review on Camp David Agreements]

[Text] LA PRESSE [DE TUNISIE] gives prominence to the Egyptian president's reneging on what he himself pledged in his speech to the Israeli Knesset last November, that he had not gone to Israel to conclude a separate agreement between Cairo and Tel Aviv. What happened at the Camp David summit was precisely the opposite to the pledge the Egyptian president made, for one of the framework agreements signed at the tripartite summit provides for the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel within 3 months. LA PRESSE says: The Egyptian president knows that the origin of the dispute is not between Egypt and Israel and that there are other parties to this dispute--Syria, Jordan and specifically the Palestinians and their representative, the PLO. LA PRESSE ponders the reasons that prompted the Egyptian president to accept what he did accept at Camp David in view of the consequences and dangers likely to be created for the whole Middle East region.

## WESTERN SAHARA

ALGIERS CITES SAHARAN OFFICIAL ON POLISARIO CONGRESS

LD192204Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] The fourth congress of the POLISARIO Front will take place from 25 September in the liberated territory, a member of the Department of Foreign Relations of the POLISARIO Front, (?Mokhtar Moulay Alami) said in Algiers at the villa allotted to the POLISARIO movement. The Saharan official emphasized the importance of this congress, which takes place in special circumstances of military and diplomatic successes of the Saharan people.

SAHARAN FORCES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE, CLAIM NEW VICTORIES

LD210356Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] A military communique issued by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry says that the Saharan Liberation Army carried out a sweeping attack on the northern front in the (Khribchat) region. Fierce battles took place there between the Saharan fighters and the Moroccan Royal Forces which lost an F-5 plane. Saharan fighters arrested its pilot.

The communique says that on 15 September the Saharan Liberation Army ambushed three military convoys inflicting significant losses on the royal forces. The number of the Moroccan troops killed was set at 58. The Saharan fighters seized a considerable amount of military equipment.

On the other hand, the Saharan fighters shelled a number of Moroccan occupation forces near Smara, Emgala and Tiffarit. The liberation forces destroyed a number of military posts in the latter region. Explosions planted by the Saharan fighters in Echedria caused the death of 6 Moroccan soldiers and the destruction of a number of trucks.

OPINION POLL: MAJORITY SATISFIED WITH AGREEMENTS

TA211807Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[Excerpt] The following data resulted from a public opinion survey conducted by phone yesterday by the Dahaf Research Institute.

The following questions were asked within the framework of the survey:

A. Are you satified with the peace accord reached at Camp David? The answers were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Satisfied | 64.2 percent |
| Satisfied to a certain extent | 14.8 percent |
| More or less | 10.2 percent |
| Not so satisfied | 5.0 percent |
| Not satisfied | 5.8 percent |

B. The removal of the Rafah approaches settlements constitutes a condition for the peace agreement with Egypt. Are you for removing them?

| | |
|---|---|
| In favor of removing the settlements | 61.2 percent |
| Don't know-no opinion | 16.2 percent |
| Against removing settlements | 22.2 percent |

C. Are you or are you not satisfied with:

1. Menahem Begin as prime minister:

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible]isfied | 78.4 percent |
| [illegible]tisfied | 10.4 percent |
| [illegible]ard to decide | 11.2 percent |

2. [illegible] as defense minister:

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | 82.2 percent |
| Not [illegible]isfied | 7.4 percent |
| Find it hard to decide | 10.4 percent |

3. Moshe Dayan as foreign minister:

| | |
|---|---|
| Satisfied | 72.2 percent |
| Not satisfied | 14.4 percent |
| Find it hard to decide | 13.4 percent |

4. Simha Ehrlich as finance minister:

| | |
|---|---|
| Satisfied | 36.8 percent |
| Not satisfied | 43.8 percent |
| Find it hard to decide | 19.4 percent |

The questions were presented to a sample of 500 men and women in Tel Aviv and the Dan District, Jerusalem, Haifa and Beersheva.

DAYAN TALKS TO POLITICAL CORRESPONDENTS IN JERUSALEM

TA211415Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] At Camp David Israel rejected a proposal to sign a defense treaty with the United States, and Egypt did likewise. This was revealed by the foreign minister in a talk with political correspondents in Jerusalem. He said that the Americans had asked Israel whether it wanted a defence treaty, assuming that this would be essential in achieving Israel's consent for a peace settlement.

We replied negatively, Dayan said, since such a defense treaty was liable to serve as a pretext to demand from us even more concessions in Judaea and Samaria, the reason being that our security requirements have already been met. Another reason for Israel's negative answer was that a defense alliance with the United States would tie our hands in the execution of acts of retaliation as in Lebanon, for example. The foreign minister emphasized, however, that Israel would agree to the American use of Haifa harbor for their needs.

The foreign minister said that the Egyptians refused to allow the Americans to turn the Eytam airfield in the Rafah approaches into a U.S. base, and explained that the refusal stemmed chiefly from Egypt's opposition in principle to the presence of foreign forces on their soil.

More Details on Conference

TA211644Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Let us go on to remarks made today by the foreign minister in a meeting with political correspondents held at his ministry. Political correspondent Yosi La'or brings us some of the foreign minister's remarks.

[La'or] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan asked himself whether political negotiations would be possible without the United States. The answer was given by Dayan even before Camp David--no. Now, after the conference, the foreign minister has proved that without the United States no agreements would have been signed. He said, only the United States can bring the polarized positions closer. Dayan continued, only the United States can invest to advance peace; for example, U.S. investment in the establishment of two Israeli airfields in the Negev and also a U.S. commitment to renew and mechanize the Egyptian Army in return for its being reduced in size.

The foreign minister was asked whether a Soviet veto would not prevent the authorization of the Israeli-Egyptian agreement in the Security Council and prevent the stationing of UN forces in Sinai. [begin recording]

[Dayan] As far as the authorization is concerned, there is no such risk because in what was said in the agreement, that the countries will be requested, that is, will be requested, and who among us knows how many things we will be requested and not respond to. So, if you don't want to, you don't have to, but it is not dependent on this, and this is the situation. Also from the aspects of both authorization of the presence of the UN force and its nonremoval, the Americans said that there were formulas guaranteeing this and they will guarantee these formulas. [end recording]

[La'or] Dayan stressed that the fact that the Soviets are not partners to the negotiations improved Israel's position at Camp David. A U.S.-Soviet front would have adopted less agreeable formulations from Israel's viewpoint and it would have been hard for us to stand up against the coordinated demands of both superpowers.

The foreign minister was asked about As-Sadat's ability to negotiate instead of King Husayn. As-Sadat and Palestinian representatives, Dayan replied, will now be able to debate the interim settlement in Judaea and Samaria, without Husayn. Afterward, after the 3 years, the Egyptians and the Palestinians will, without Jordan, also be able to come to an agreement with Israel concerning the permanent settlements in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. In contrast to this, negotiations on a peace treaty with Jordan can be held, after the 3 years, only with the participation of King Husayn.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT BEGINS WITHDRAWAL PREPARATIONS

TA212020Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman today convened the IDF general staff to discuss the military significance of the Camp David agreements. Mr Weizman reported to the chief of staff and the senior officers on the details of the agreement and the issues which still have to be discussed with the Egyptians.

Military correspondent 'Ammiram Nir reports that, as far as can bee seen, a team will shortly be created in the military establishment to prepare Israel's proposals for the negotiations with Egypt concerning the details of the withdrawal and the security arrangements in Sinai. They will also begin to formulate plans for transferring the IDF's [illegible]ort line from its present site to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, the aim being to try to carry out the withdrawal within less than 9 months, which is the longest time set in the agreement.

MINISTERS OBJECT TO SEPARATION OF VOTES AT KNESSET

TA211515Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 21 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Uzzi Benziman]

[Text] In private talks, several cabinet ministers have criticized the prime minister's intention to separate the Knesset debates on the announcement on the Camp David agreements and the decision regarding the future of the Rafah approaches settlements.

These ministers claim that the two issues are interconnected and cannot be artificially separated. They add that the prime minister and the foreign minister (the defense minister's position being known: he thinks that the settlement must be removed) ought to show leadership and express their opinion on the issue during the debate rather than hiding behind the pretext that they want to be silent so that their stance does not influence the other Knesset members' positions. There are cabinet members who claim that the cabinet must itself discuss the question of the settlements before the issue is brought up for the Knesset to decide on.

One could also sense among the cabinet members fear of imprudent expressions by Begin and Dayan made during their stay in the United States. These ministers said yesterday that the agreements signed at Camp David have created a fragile reality and that it is better not to burden it by publicizing explanations and interpretations for the subjects and the formulations of these agreements. They added that originally it was planned that Begin would not return to Israel immediately, for fear that the summit might fail and he would have to present Israel's position to the U.S. public and administration institutions. However, since the summit ended successfully, it is doubtful whether there is any justification for Begin's absence from the country.

PERES WRITES BEGIN ON SEPARATION OF DEBATES

TA211654Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Mr Prime Minister, welcome on your return home after the great effort at the Camp David conference. These words open the letter by the chairman of the Labor Party, Shim'on Peres, to Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

However, as well as the welcome, Shim'on Peres also has criticism of some of the Israeli delegation's decisions at the Camp David conference. More details on the letter are brought by correspondent Mikha Friedman.

Aside from our great admiration for the real chance of the possibility of peace, we are not happy about some of the clauses of the Camp David agreement, Shim'on Peres writes to Menahem Begin. Peres complains about the fact that the agreement was presented by the cabinet's spokesman as one unit and it is impossible to delete any clause from it and it must be voted on either for or against while one of the clauses refers to the government's agreement to give up a defensible border with Egypt and requires the evacuation of the Rafah approaches. On the other hand, the clause touching on the evacuation of the settlements in the Rafah approaches is presented for separate debate. This means that the separation of the debate on the agreement as a whole from this clause is not decisive regarding the agreement as a whole.

Peres demands that, before anything else, the cabinet must come to the Knesset and tell it frankly its position for or against the agreement, including the Rafah approaches clause. For a change, it must explain to the public and the Knesset that it is possible to authorize the whole agreement and nevertheless to negate one of its clauses without foiling the agreement. At any rate, Peres concludes his letter, there is no truth or logic in creating the impression that the cabinet has already decided on peace and nothing is left to the Knesset to decide other than the evacuation of the settlements.

MAFDAL REQUESTS POSTPONEMENT OF KNESSET DEBATE

TA212024Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The MAFDAL leadership has urged its faction in the Knesset and its representatives in the cabinet to act for a postponement of the Knesset debate in order to allow clarifications of the Camp David agreements with the prime minister and an exhaustive debate in the MAFDAL institutions.

LIKUD LIBERALS TEND TOWARD SUPPORT FOR AGREEMENTS

TA211901Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Interview of Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich and Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yizhaq Moda'i by correspondent Merom Zur--from the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The Liberal center convened this afternoon to discuss the Camp David agreements. Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich submitted a draft resolution that apparently may be unanimously adopted. Correspondent Merom Zur spoke with Minister Ehrlich. [begin recording]

[Ehrlich] I have not submitted any plan to the Liberal faction center. I have submitted a draft resolution expressing appreciation, gratitude and welcome to the prime minister and the members of the delegation participating at the Camp David summit for the success of the summit and for their decisive contribution to the success of the summit. In addition, we view this as a landmark for the achievement of peace and express the hope that the negotiations with Egypt about signing a peace treaty will begin as soon as possible.

[Zur] Mr Ehrlich, from the discussion held at the Liberal faction today, an almost total support for the agreements is noted. Are there no differences of opinion?

[Ehrlich] I would not say an almost unreserved agreement, but an almost unanimous decision. The discussion was fr Center members expressed their opinions. They heard the ministers and expressed th views. By what we can judge so far, the decision I proposed may be unanimously adopted. There will be perhaps one vote objecting to it, but this is insignificant.

[Zur] In any case, it seems that your proposal will be the decision of the Liberal Party.

[Ehrlich] This is my impression. I cannot say clearly now but I will be able to make a clear statement in 1 and 1/2 or 2 and 1/2 hours, when the discussion is over.

[Zur] Mr Moda'i, you said at the debate in the Liberal Party today that the road is indeed sown with mines, but you prefer following it. In other words, do you support the Camp David agreements and put up with the evacuation of the settlements?

[Moda'i] The evacuation of the settlements is perhaps the most painful subject. However, I am prepared to say that this subject is not the decisive one from the point of view of the dangers involved. The question is not correct then; I said that according to the information I possess today, I will, with great restraint and many internal struggles, support the framework agreement as proposed today.

[Zur] How would you sum up the position of the Liberal Party today, before the end of the debate--support for what was achieved at Camp David?

[Moda'i] I cannot speak of a decision or a position of the Liberal Party before the vote. However, my impression--and I am also basing myself on my position in the partisan spectrum--is that the party will approve the framework agreements with all the implications involved in all spheres and on all fronts. [end recording]

## Vote Favors Agreements

TA211937Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The Liberal Party center today accepted the draft resolution expressing appreciation and gratitude to the prime minister and the Israeli delegation for the success at Camp David. The center expressed the hope that the negotiations with Egypt about signing the peace treaty will begin shortly. Our correspondent reports that the proposal received a majority vote and that only two center members voted against it.

## DAVAR ON GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS OF CAMP DAVID ACCORD

TA211949Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 21 Sep 78 p 7 TA

[By Haggay Eshed]

[Text] The Camp David agreements are "the U.S. plan for peace in the Middle East." Anyone who challenges this plan and tries to make it fail--or even anyone who does not help it succeed--is virtually directly hurting the United States, its national interests, and even adds a touch of personal provocation of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Apparently, this is almost self-evident. Precisely because this is so is reason to stress it and warn against ignoring it. There was a reason why Prime Minister Menahem Begin suggested calling the summit after Jimmy Carter. There was a reason why President as-Sadat emphasized the U.S. role as an active partner in achieving the agreement and in implementing it.

The summit itself and the agreements reached there are President Carter's greatest personal achievement so far, and who knows if either in the near or distant future he will again have such remarkable and significant successes. This combination has attributed to the Camp David agreements a status of a U.S. Israel-Egyptian defense pact in effect--at least for the duration of Carter's term of office. This is a very strong commitment which will find this or another legal expression in Congress, but its greatest power lies in the actual inevitable personal commitment which was created as a result of the almost total identification of the agreements with the President of the United States.

From now on this will be one of the major efforts of overall U.S. policy. With respect to Israel this has a great many advantages and few disadvantages. Previously, too, the United States was more than a mediator and an arbitrator, but from now on it has been given the status of supreme determiner, or almost so. The range for discussion and appeal of its decisions will from now on be very limited.

With respect to Egypt, the situation that has been created means that the attempt to drive a wedge between Israel and the United States has been stopped. President as-Sadat extracted the maximum he could have achieved from his peace initiative at Camp David. He found out the limit of the demands beyond which he could not succeed in driving this wedge between Israel and the United States without causing a breach and a crisis between them. The answer was given to what has precedence over what--coordination with the United States or reaching an understanding with Egypt. Moshe Dayan was identified with the former approach, 'Ezer Weizman with the second. It has now become clear that the golden rule of Israel's foreign policy ever since the days of David Ben-Gurion and even before that--of making and fortifying a written or nonwritten pact at least with one of the major powers--is still in effect. If As-Sadat tried to shake this pact between Israel and the United States from its foundations by his peace initiative, he reached the limits of his capability to do so. At Camp David As-Sadat found out the final limit of the demands he can make on Israel with U.S. support.

It also became clear that President as-Sadat was prepared to act in accordance with the promises he has profusely made in the last year--to sign a peace agreement with Israel alone, after achieving the maximum possible for Jordan and the Palestinians. Now the United States will have to clarify to Husayn as well as to the Saudi leaders that President as-Sadat has indeed demanded and achieved the maximum attainable. It can be assumed that the positions of Jordan and Saudi Arabia will be determined only after they hear and are convinced that the United States cannot and does not want to demand more of Israel--at least not at this stage.

The main difficulty in implementing the Camp David agreements is not because of Jordan or Saudi Arabia. After they are convinced that the reference is to a national U.S. interest and to a personal commitment by the U.S. President, they will sooner or later have to reconcile themselves to it. At least they will refrain from interfering with the carrying out of the agreements or with their success.

The main difficulty lies in the fact that they assign an important role to the United Nations in carrying out the agreements. This is an opening for the Soviet Union to try to tamper with the UN efforts to play an effective role. Any UN resolution which will be dependent on agreement by the Soviets and their satellites might meet with interference.

It is hard to believe that the U.S. President was unaware of this difficulty, and one can assume that he will want to deal with it at the highest level. The implementation of the Camp David agreements is now a global issue of the first order at least as much as the SALT agreements and all the other bilateral issues between the two superpowers. Within a short time the Soviet Union will have to reassess its Middle East policy. It had expected the failure of the "As-Sadat initiative" and consequently the failure of the U.S. policy in the area. Now the Soviets have only a short time to reassess their Middle East position, both in the UN arena and on the entire detente issue. It will have to decide in the most practical approach, whether to interfere in the implementation of the Camp David agreements via UN institutions or not. It may be that this reassessment, if the conclusions are positive, will also have to include the possibility of renewing diplomatic relations with Israel, just as the Third World countries will have to reassess their stance toward Israel.

The Camp David agreements have laid the foundations for a Middle East "pax Americana." They changed the global political map and the world will have to take into account the new reality that has been created.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF AGREEMENTS REVIEWED

TA211529Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ 21 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[Text] The Finance Ministry Budget Department will prepare for the cabinet a memorandum including a preliminary estimate on the economic implications of the Camp David agreements for the country's budget for the next fiscal year.

Finance Ministry Director General 'Amiram Sivan gathered the Finance Ministry economists last night and they, together with the Israel Bank Research Department, held an initial discussion on the evaluations and estimates they will present to the cabinet. The evaluation during the discussion was that due to the vast construction work in the Negev, the cabinet will have to make serious decisions on limiting the budget for other sectors, such as housing, health, road construction, telephone installations and other development budgets. The economists estimate that in any event they will have to sustain a large budgetary deficit which will have a bearing on the development of inflation in the next few years. Among other things, the rate of inflation will be influenced by the cost of fill and construction work, which will also influence the price of apartments.

The inflation, and mainly gearing the production elements to the construction market which will work for the defense elements, will in the next few years harm exports. At the same time there will be an increase in imports, especially for construction assignments. These two factors will harm the balance of payments. The U.S. administration has promised to aid the financing of some of these expenditures.

The Finance Ministry director general is leaving today for the United States, where we will provide the administration with clarifications on the economic developments expected to result from the Camp David agreements and will also discuss extending U.S. financial aid.

MODA'I: ALL YAMIT SETTLEMENTS MAY NOT BE EVACUATED

TA211522Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The minister of energy has hinted that there may be a situation in which Israel will not evacuate all the settlements in the Yamit district, but will continue to maintain a strip of several of these settlements.

He pointed out, with this, that the very fact of the principle that it is necessary to evacuate settlements in Sinai is an ultimative condition for the existence of the agreement with Egypt. Minister Moda'i was speaking at a congress of the Israel-America Commercial Bureau in Tel Aviv. His remarks are brought to us by correspondent Arye Lavi.

Minister Moda'i is of the opinion that the most disputed problems between Israel and Egypt are part of the issues that have not yet been concluded and are not included in the Camp David agreement. He did not go into detail but noted that the questions pertaining to Judaea and Samaria are not the most difficult questions in the negotiations with Egypt, and that there are other problems which are no less weighty.

ISRAEL TO HAVE VETO RIGHT ON W. BANK SETTLEMENT REMOVAL

TA211503Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Text] According to the understandings reached at Camp David, Israel has agreed not to set up new settlements in the West Bank only during the period of the 3 months of negotiations with Egypt. This is what informed sources in Jerusalem said yesterday, thus confirming the prime minister's version.

They added that the Israeli agreement to avoid setting up new settlements in the West Bank is not meant to apply to the period of the negotiations to set up the administrative authority for the West Bank in the event these negotiations are extended beyond the 3 months of negotiations on a peace agreement with Egypt.

These circles also said that even after the administrative authority for the West Bank is established, the decision on setting up new Israeli settlements in the West Bank will be in the hands of the permanent committee to be established for the duration of the interim period, and which will be a joint Egyptian, Israeli, Jordanian and West Bank administration committee and that this decision will not be exclusively in the hands of the West Bank administrative authority.

Our correspondent says that Israel, as every other member of this committee, will have the right to veto the committee's decisions, and this means that the other members of the committee could indeed veto the establishment of new Israeli settlements if Israel should propose them. However, Israel could also veto any proposal, if one should be raised, to remove the existing West Bank settlements.

According to the conclusions reached at Camp David, all the letters which the parties have agreed to exchange on issues not included in the agreements will be publicized. It has been learned that there are more than three series of letters exchanged in the course of the negotiations, specifying how they understand these expressions or others. The parties' clarifications were not granted any binding effectiveness. This means that each party knows the other party's position and interpretation well and is aware of them, but at the same time, this recognition has no legal or practical effectiveness. Hence, if difficulties arise in the future against the background of the parties' various interpretations, another decision will be called for, a decision which will be essentially political and not legal.

Reliable sources yesterday expressed the opinion that Prime Minister Menahem Begin has the possibility of passing the Camp David agreements in the cabinet with the full support of its members or without objection, if he is determined to act to this end.

FORMER BEGIN ADVISOR ATTACKS CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA220702Y Jerusalem POST in English 22 Sep 78 p 6 TA

[Article by Shmu'el Katz, former advisor on information to Prime Minister Begin]

[Text] A central striking feature of the agreements reached at Camp David is their irresponsibility. In the circumstances it is an epoch-making irresponsibility. It is hard to recall a similar degree of light-headedness except for the Munich Agreement of 1938, and Dr Kissinger's Nobel prize-winning peace agreement in Vietnam in 1975.

Over many years MAPAI and Labor Alinement governments, seeking the most minimal formula for conditions for peace--that is, conditions without which a peace treaty cannot provide minimal security for Israel--after prolonged study, evolved such a formula for Sinai.

It involved a surrender of nearly all of Sinai to Egypt; but the little that remained was crucial. Control of Sharm ash-Shaykh gave Israel the eyes and arms to overlook and patrol Israel's southern sea approaches. The Gaza area which, time after time, had served as the corridor for attack from the south, was to be sealed off; hence the settlements in the Yamit salient, established deliberately and specifically to serve as an essential buffer in case of war.

The decision was thus made to establish three major air-bases in Sinai, Ophira (near Sharm), 'Ezyon (near Elat) and 'Eytam (near Yamit) and to provide for retention, in all circumstances, of the territorial strip connecting them. This gives Israel a rational defense system, with ready approach to the Red Sea, with air space for training and manoeuvre and a powerful deterrent. These three airfields provide the main "infra-structure" for the whole of Israel's air force, for its strategic grasp southward, westward and eastward--to meet the enormously larger power of the Arabs on three fronts.

In his first grand reckless gesture offering Sinai to As-Sadat as an appetizer for negotiations, the prime minister not daring to suggest Israel's outright retention of the small area involved, nevertheless found himself compelled to somehow exclude it from the gift. He suggested that an Israeli civilian presence remain in the settlements and in the airfields--although they would be under Egyptian sovereignty. He made his offer to As-Sadat in September 1977, without consulting the military authorities. When the military men were consulted in December, all were insistent on the vital nature, for Israel's security, of Sharm, of the airfields, and of the Yamit settlements.

Has anything happened since December 1977 that might justify a change in their opinion? A new and tangible threat to Israel has been developed opposite Sinai; a threat which enhances the crucial character of a defense system within Sinai. The Saudi Arabian military is one of the spectacular developments of recent years. The efforts of Washington to disguise it as a measure of defense against Iraq, or against attacks on the oil wells, only emphasize the fact that the Saudi airfields at Tabuk (now equipped with Hawk missiles and with a paratroop installation) and at Qurayat and Turayf, are nowhere near oil wells or near Iraq. They are at Israel's border, near Elat. Dimona is within easy range. Meantime, too, the U.S. agreed to supply the Saudis with sixty F-15 planes.

Appeals made to the prime minister to withdraw the "peace plan" (which nobody had accepted) and to hew at least to the minimal Alinement demands, were ignored or brushed aside. Then at Camp David, the Israeli delegation went on to surrender the remnant of those safeguards.

Israel will have no air-bases in Sinai. There is no rational substitute for them. Apart from the loss of the territorial space, no airfield in the Negev can more than partially solve the basic problem of the air force. Israel will also be dismantling the sophisticated naval base at Sharm. For it too no rational alternative location exists. Elat, patently at a logistic disadvantage, cannot accommodate the Sharm installations. It is vulnerable to attacks from adjacent Al-'Aqabah. The prime minister has reserved casually (Jerusalem POST, 19 September) that, given substitute airfields in the Negev, Israel would not suffer "from the strict strategic standpoint." One can only conclude that he has not studied the facts, or the map.

On Judaea and Samaria, no less than on Sinai, it is wise to ignore the commentaries, and to examine the facts. A reading of the principles and operational procedure laid down in the agreement make it plain that with their implementation, Israel's role in the area is at once reduced to a minimum. Every one of the few Israeli elements in the original "peace plan" has been scrapped or diluted. The formal over-riding authority of Israel in the civil administration provided for in the original peace plan is abolished. The Israel Defense Forces presence will be reduced in numbers; it will withdraw from the populated area into certain specified bases. The internal security of the area will not be maintained by Israel, but by local Arabs. Israelis will be among their officers--together with Jordanians and Egyptians. Arab refugees will indeed be allowed to return by regulation of a joint committee; Israel-Jordon-Egypt.

The one clause in the "peace plan" providing for a semblance of Jewish national rights--the settlement of Jews in Eretz Yisra'el has disappeared. We are told it is suspended only during negotiation. This formula, to enable the Israeli Government to convey the idea that very soon settlement will be "resumed," even in the face of American opposition, is a fairy-tale. Consummation of the "peace agreement" and the fact that the goverrment has already agreed to the monstruous "principle" that Jewish settlements are the obstacle to negotiations or to peace--will inexorably ensure the continued and permanent suspension of settlement.

With equal inexorability, the Camp David agreement leaves no room for doubt about the ultimate determination of the formal sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria after the "five years." Indeed this was evident after the Israeli concession at the Leeds Castle meeting. Given five years (or less) of complete, unhampered, civilian Arab control of the area, with the development of all the institutions of Arab self-rule; with Israel completely absent from the scene-except for those few army installations away from the population centers--only a very obtuse mind, or a devious one, can conceive that when the "negotiations" on sovereignty take place they will result in Egypt, Jordan,and the autonomous Arabs agreeing to Israeli sovereignty. Only a certain contempt for the intelligence of the public will suggest that Israeli opposition to Arab sovereignty will not be speedily squelched by the President of the United States.

The prime minister himself obviously permits himself to hope, at most, that after having for the record asserted Israel's claim to sovereignty over the heart of Eretz Yisra'el, and, with that claim rejected, having to resign himself to the conversion of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza (for the first time in history) to sovereign Arab national territory, Israel will then be allowed to retain a military force within that sovereign territory. In a television interview in the U.S. he told John Chancellor that "there is no reason to reject the possibility that Israeli soldiers may remain in their positions in Judaea and Samaria for 10, 15, or 20 years...."

Carter and As-Sadat have achieved their central objectives. Husayn may now agree to open negotiations, in order to tighten the screw; or he may hold out for concessions in advance of negotiations. In either case his demands will doubtless include:

Reducing the five-year period;

Dismantling the existing Jewish settlements beyond the 1949 armistice lines;

Establishing those lines as the permanent border (with, perhaps, minor mutual adjustments);

East Jerusalem handed over to Arab sovereignty.

The coming months may well see us subjected, stage by stage, to the pistol-packing refrain "peace--or..." Peace--or Jordan Valley settlements," "Peace--or Qiryat Arba'," "Peace--or Jerusalem."

Whatever be the precise detailed outcome of the next phase, the end result of the Camp David agreements is not in doubt. If the Knesset ratifies them, it will be authorizing the decisive step towards the return of Israel to the armistice lines of 1949. Israel will then be well placed, from the Arab point of view, for the next attempt on her life.

YADIN DISCUSSES W. BANK SETTLEMENTS ON LONDON ITV

LD212206Y London ITV Domestic Television Service in English 1930 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Interview with Yiga'el Yadin, acting prime minister of Israel, conducted by Peter Taylor in Jerusalem on 21 September and carried on the "TV Eye" program--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Yadin how long does your government intend to maintain the freeze on building new settlements, because there appears to be some confusion on the matter at the moment?

[Answer] Well, the way we understand that there will be a freeze of about 3 months till we conclude the negotiations with Egypt. There are some confusing different versions, I am sure they will be clarified, but at least these 3 months definitely.

[Question] Because, the Americans seem to think that the freeze is meant to extend beyond the 3 months?

[Answer] Yes there is, I think, such a view but I do not think it is very acute at the moment because for the next 3 months there is going to be a freeze and this is a very--going to be--very crucial period for the negotiations. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Because, if you start building settlements again after you signed an agreement with Egypt is that not going to jeopardize an agreement on the West Bank?

[Answer] Well, this is not the case, because you see the West Bank we have to negotiate with the Jordanians eventually. And this, eventually, for the final solution of the West Bank is going to be one of the issues we will have to negotiate with them. For the time being I do not think this is any problem. They have to agree first of all to come and talk to us, to start the negotiations, to agree to the autonomy plan, and so on. So I do not think this is the immediate problem now.

[Question] Could your government preside over the dismantling of the settlements?

[Answer] You mean in the West Bank or in the Sinai?

[Question] Both.

[Answer] As far as the Sinai, as you know our parliament will have to take a very painful decision because the dismantling--or rather removing--the settlers from the Sinai is a precondition for the peace with the Egyptians, and everyone will have to vote according to his conscience. I believe that most of the members of the parliament, painful as it is, will vote for peace.

[Question] But the settlements on the West Bank are far more sensitive and important issue.

[Answer] That is right. I do not believe any government in fact will agree to dismantling any of the settlements. Definitely not. The main problem which we will have to negotiate will be whether our will to continue with the settlements. [sentence as heard] There are different views on this issue. But, there is a general consensus that in areas which are sensitive to our defense, let us say like the Jordan Valley, settlements will have to remain there, no doubt about it.

[Question] But may you not in fact have to dismantle those settlements in the interests of peace, in the interest of a final settlement?

[Answer] I do not think so. One has to consider that the West Bank in addition to religious and historical reasons is the soft belly of Israel from the defense point of view, and the settlements there are part and parcel of the defense of our very existence.

[Question] So even in a general peace settlement you would see Israeli settlements remaining on the West Bank.

[Answer] Yes. But we see that this should not really be the obstacle. (?One) should remember that at the same time in the Israel of today we also have 400,000 or 500,000 Arabs living in villages. If there is agreement, if there is peace and if everything is based on mutual confidence, I do not think that eventually this is going to be the main problem.

[Question] Because many Palestinians say that if there is to be what they would call a real peace, it is inconceivable that Israeli settlements can remain on the West Bank.

[Answer] Yes but they say a lot of other things. They say it is inconceivable to make peace as long as Israel is not going back to 1967 and does not give back Jerusalem. It is inconceivable if these are the conditions for peace.

[Question] Will any Israeli Government allow around 8,000 settlers stand in the way of peace?

[Answer] As I said it is not the settlers. This moment it is not the settlers. It is first of all the right to be there; secondly, in particular, in very sensitive [word indistinct] from defense, it is not the settlers or the settlements, it is the very defense of Israel. Those who will demand eventually if everything goes well that the removal of the settlements is the price for peace, they are going to be the obstacle for peace.

[Question] That is a long way in the future.

[Answer] Yes that is what I wanted to say; (?at the moment) it is not the problem. There is a long way till the negotiation will start.

[Question] Mr Yadin, thank you very much.

[Answer] Thank you.

HOROWITZ OPPOSES REMOVAL OF RAFAH SETTLEMENTS

TA211818Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Commerce and Industry Minister Yiga'el Horowitz said today that he is opposed to the evacuation of the Rafah approaches settlements in the framework of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. He is the first cabinet minister to express public opposition to the removal of the settlements. Minister Horowitz spoke at a reception held in his honor by the Union of the Chambers of Commerce.

Minister Horowitz said that the settlements have been established in order to separate Egypt and the Gaza Strip and if they are removed the Gaza Strip problem will be perpetuated. Nevertheless, he expressed the hope that if a peace agreement is ultimately signed between Israel and Egypt, it will be possible to develop commercial ties in the best possible way.

COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED TO DEFEND SETTLEMENT CAUSE

TA211712Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] A public action committee for the settlements of the Rafah approaches was set up today. One of the initiators of the committee is Prof Avaraham Wachman from the Haifa Technion, who possesses a settlement plan that was accepted by all the settlement movements. The action committee of the settlements of the Rafah approaches, the Golan Heights and the Jordan Valley also began operation today after being established yesterday. Correspondent Asher Fisch has further details: [begin recording]

The action committee established today states, in a manifesto it will issue, that it welcomes with hope the chance for peace and is glad about it. However, it states that settlement is a major component in the life of the state and, therefore, about 100 settlements have been set up beyond the green line since 1967. Violating the principle of not removing settlements is tantamount to consenting to liquidate all the established settlements. Retaining the settlements in the Rafah approaches, the committee states, does not harm Egypt's security and is vital to the State of Israel. The committee will hold meetings with various public figures, including Knesset members and ministers. It will also hold information rallies and will occasionally publicize the names of the people who join it. The formulation of the statement was determined a short while ago, in a first meeting held by the committee.

Another action committee consisting of six representatives of the settlements beyond the green line also began activity today. The Rafah approaches settlements were given the promise that all requested economic aid will be given by the other settlements represented in the committee.

They also promise that if any of the Rafah approaches settlers voluntarily leaves his settlement because of the question hovering over the existence of the Rafah approaches, another settler will replace him. This action committee will also meet with Knesset members and will try to persuade them not to vote in favor of removing the settlements. The committee will also demand that the prime minister separate the vote on the settlement issue from the vote on the Camp David agreements. [end recording]

EVACUATION OF ILLEGAL SETTLEMENT COMPLETED

TA211702Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] This afternoon the IDF completed the evacuation of the settlers from the hill overlooking Nabulus at the end of an operation lasting for hours. The men were evacuated by male soldiers and the women and children were evacuated by female soldiers. Helicopters were used during the evacuation, among other things.

The settlers have now been taken to police stations within the green line. Two buses carrying some of the evacuees reached the police station at Netanya a short while ago. The policemen are questioning the settlers, but correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum says that the investigation is meeting with difficulties since there are quite a few children among the evacuated and they do not possess identity cards. At the same time, the IDF continues to block the roads leading to Nabulus to Israelis and especially to Gush Emunim members and journalists. The Gush Emunim members have tried a few times during the day to block roads in Judaea and Samaria but the army opened the traffic routes.

Settlers Return to Site

TA221216Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1204 GMT 22 Sep 78 TA

[Text] It has been reported now that the Allon More nucleus that had been removed from the mountaintop near Nabulus last night returned and took up a position on the ridge of the mountain. This is reported by correspondent Shemu'el Tal. Approximately 40 persons are on the site now and they have put up tents and a fence.

LABOR PARTY REACTION TEAM URGES CURB ON GUSH EMUNIM

TA211704Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The Alinement reaction team today called on the cabinet to restrain the Gush Emunim blackmail actions and those of others like it. The team warns that the settlement demonstration by a sect of zealots during these very days represents an attempt to undermine the peace process, is likely to harm Israel's foreign relations and undermines the orderly way of life and administration in the country. The authorities are called upon to curb these actions which conceal a desire to impose the will of a minority on the majority and to agree on a policy determined by the will of the nation.

ANOTHER ILLEGAL SETTLEMENT ESTABLISHED

TA212113Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The inhabitants of Ma'ale Ha'adumim have added more vehicles to the main road to block the road to Jericho. Despite the curfew, many inhabitants have gone onto the main road and have assembled near the IDF roadblocks. The governor of the Bethlehem district has arrived and he and his staff are trying to remove the vehicles blocking the road.

The inhabitants of Ma'ale Ha'adumim held a general meeting today and decided that if peace involves the evacuation of even one settlement, they prefer war.

In Qiryat Arba', the soldiers encircling the settlement have begun to move toward the site and as far as can be seen, evacuation is expected at any moment. Under the eyes of the approaching soldiers, the settlers have begun singing loudly. The buses which brought the soldiers have reached the fences of the settlement.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT CORRESPONDENT REPORTS FROM CAIRO

TA2113102Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 21 Sep 78 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Sami Greenspan in Cairo]

[Excerpts] Several days after the Camp David agreements were signed, the picture regarding As-Sadat's chief support is slowly clearing. As-Sadat now has the support of the most important element--the Egyptian Army--while the opposition is silent. Egyptian War Minister General Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi sent a cable to the Egyptian president yesterday, before the latter left Washington, in which he wrote among other things: "The Egyptian Army will be the fortress defending peace," adding that it is no less important to defend peace than it is to go to war when necessary--and perhaps even more important. "The Camp David agreement," Al-Jamasi emphasized, "is a great achievement."

In the meantime, the defense forces in Cairo are preparing for any acts of provocation on the part of the terrorists, who are furious about the agreement. The internal security authorities have in the last few days increased the alert status of their men in the face of reports about the terrorists' intentions of attacking Egyptian personalities and trying to carry out demonstrative acts in "retaliation" for the Camp David agreements.

As will be recalled, PLO members have publicly threatened to increase their activity and to channel it from now on against Egypt, which "has betrayed the Palestinian cause by signing the Camp David agreements."

The severe security precautions have been tightened in anticipation of As-Sadat's return to Cairo on Saturday, in particular at Egypt's airports, so as to prevent the infiltration of terrorist squads. Similarly, the supervision inside Egypt on the Palestinians has tightened, as well as on Libyans and Iraqis.

"As-Sadat is dashing forward uninhibitedly toward a separate peace agreement with Israel, and nothing can stop him," is how a senior diplomatic source yesterday described As-Sadat's goals, when we talked in the lobby of a big Cairo hotel. We began talking after it became known that Kuwait had joined Saudi Arabia in rejecting the Camp David agreement.

Replying to my question of how Egypt could oppose the "moneyholders" in the Arab world, the diplomat revealed that between the lines of the Camp David agreement, As-Sadat also received President Carter's guarantee of most generous U.S. aid, and on excellent terms. "This promise," the source said, "allows As-Sadat to 'not give a damn' about Saudi Arabia, which has turned its back on him."

At the same time, estimates were expressed last night in Cairo that Saudi Arabia will not go as far as cutting off aid to Egypt.

As for Jordan, the senior diplomatic source emphasized that "surprises can still be expected." He said that the formulation of the Jordanian announcement rejecting the Camp David agreement leaves room for a shift on Husayn's part. Of course, the man added, it depends not in the least on the results of the Knesset vote on the evacuation of the Sinai settlements.

Here, in Cairo, the Egyptians--at least those whom I have encountered, and these were not few--are not tiring in depicting a rosy picture of what is to be expected in the area after signing the peace treaty. Many have high hopes--in my opinion, slightly exaggerated--with respect to the possibilities of Israeli aid to get Egypt's economy out of the situation in which it is stuck.

"The coordination between the Jewish mind and our manpower and resources will do miracles," an official in the Egyptian press office said.

While in Israel one can hear voices against the agreement, in Egypt the opposition has decided to remain silent and it is not felt at all. The regime's propaganda machine has shifted into high gear and wherever you go, you can only hear words of support and expressions of admiration for the ra'is. The return to Cairo of resigning Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamil yesterday did not attract any attention.

Everyone is now getting ready for the big show, this coming Saturday, when As-Sadat returns to Egypt and is welcomed by an enormous mass of millions of cheering Egyptians.

Meanwhile, it has become known that a short time after he returns, As-Sadat will carry out changes in the set up of his cabinet. Hasan at-Tuhami, currently deputy prime minister, the man who met with Dayan prior to As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, is mentioned as a possible candidate for premiership.

ISRAEL, EGYPT TO NEGOTIATE MUTUAL ECONOMIC DEMANDS

TA2115337 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] In the framework of the negotiations to be held between Egypt and Israel to settle the mutual economic requirements involved in the establishment of peace, Egypt intends to demand compensation for the oil Israel has produced in the Sinai since the 6-Day War. Israel, on its part, will demand, among other things, compensation for war damages. This was learned by correspondent Gad Ben-Yizhaq. The mutual economic demands will be discussed in a joint Israeli-Egyptian committee the establishment of which was agreed on at Camp David. The principles for the settlement of the economic demands will be determined in the discussions of the committee.

MA'ARIV: AS-SADAT TO ESTABLISH PEACE CABINET

TA2112427 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Sep 78 pp 1, 15 TA

[By 'Iddo Dissentshik in Washington]

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat intends to replace members of his cabinet and establish a peace cabinet. This was stated in the Egyptian president's reply to written questions presented to him by MA'ARIV.

Egypt's president is convinced that the people in Egypt and Israel will energetically continue the efforts to carry out the agreements signed between the two countries. [paragraph continues]

As for Jordan's official reaction, As-Sadat expressed a certain disappointment, but he said he is sure Jordan has still not said the last word on this issue.

"I shall realize the agreements as they are written and in the spirit in which they were written," As-Sadat's reply said. "If King Husayn does not join the negotiations, I shall take his place with respect to the West Bank and the Palestinians."

As for Saudi Arabia, As-Sadat said that he does not regard its announcement as a rejection of the agreements. He added that he understands why Saudi Arabia could not openly and warmly support him. The Egyptian president remarked that many months passed before Saudi Arabia publicly expressed support for his visit to Jerusalem, and it did so following very hard pressure from the U.S. Congress. "I know they are on my side," As-Sadat said.

As-Sadat expressed hope that Egypt and Israel could speed up the negotiations and be ready to sign the peace treaty on 19 November, the first anniversary of his visit to Jerusalem. "This would perhaps be the best time, and perhaps President Carter could witness the ceremony," he said.

As-Sadat refused to answer one question, concerning the settlements west of the Jordan River in general and the illegal settlement near Nabulus in particular.

"Don't stretch the line," was the answer. It seems that the meaning of it was (the questions and the answers were in English), "Don't pull me by the tongue."

The questions were presented to President as-Sadat by one of his aides. The Egyptian president was too tired to reply to them himself and he directed his aide to answer for him.

EGYPT SAID TO AGREE NOT TO JOIN ARAB ATTACK

TA211424Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 21 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[Excerpt] In the peace treaty, Egypt will commit itself not to join another Arab country if it starts war against Israel. However, if Israel starts war against another Arab country, Egypt will not be forced to stand aside.

These clauses will be included in the peace agreement.

These clauses have already caused a problem because it is possible that another Arab country could provoke Israel, like Syria's advancement in Lebanon toward the Israeli border.

TWO WEST BANK MAYORS URGED TO RETURN FROM ABROAD

TA211208Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The military administration in Judaea and Samaria has asked two mayors who are currently overseas to return immediately because of the political contacts in the wake of the Camp David agreements. Correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf is now visiting in the United States, while Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi, is in London.

E. JERUSALEM PRESS EXPRESSES COOLNESS, HOSTILITY TO ACCORD

TA211403Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[By Gavri'el Stern]

[Text] The Jerusalem Arab mouthpieces, both Jordan's and the PLO's, have a cool, if not openly hostile, attitude to the agreements. The pro-Jordanian AL-QUDS, which normally supports Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's initiative, wrote the day before yesterday in its editorial that the key to achieving peace is only through renewing Arab sovereignty over East Jerusalem, where the sacred mosques as well as the holy sepulchre are located, and it especially called on Saudi Arabia not to give up on this issue. Yesterday, Al-QUDS justified the resignation of Egyptian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamil in the face of the unclarity and the varying interpretations given to the Camp David documents. AL-FAJR, which represents PLO-supporting circles, has, ever since the end of the summit, avoided publishing editorials, claiming that it could not do so and asking for the public's forgiveness.

WEST BANK MAYORS WILL NOT LEAVE FOR AMMAN

TA211400Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Sep 78 p 4 TA

[By Yosef Zuri'el]

[Excerpt] West Bank mayors and public figures will not, at this stage, leave for consultations with the Jordanian authorities regarding the Camp David summit decisions. Neither will they take a position which might be interpreted as public support for the Egyptian president's latest political moves.

This is what the notables said in talks they held in the past 2 days with Israeli elements as well as with senior employees in the U.S. consulate and the British consulate in East Jerusalem.

These talks concerned the possibility of abolishing the military government in Judaea and Samaria and establishing an indepedndet civilian administration, as well as the possibility of a Jordanian involvement in the arrangement with Israel concerning the future of the West Bank.

Maj Gen Avraham Orly, the coordinator of the activities in the territories, is the most senior Israeli element who exchanged views on these issues with Arab personalities.

WEST BANK PROTESTS AGAINST CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

TA211206Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Public order was today disrupted in two towns in Judaea and Samaria in protest against the signing of the Camp David agreements. In Nabulus, pupils from two schools refused to attend classes. A number of them set fire to tires in the streets, but passers-by extinguished them. In Janin, students threw stones on the main road and disrupted traffic. Later they behaved boisterously in their school and called out slogans against the agreements.

PROTEST STRIKE OF WEST BANK MUNICIPALITIES

TA211205Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpts] Most municipalities in Judaea and Samaria are striking this morning in protest against the decision of the supreme court to uphold the sentences against the mayor of Bayt Jala and three members of the council.

Our correspondent has learned that there is no intention to name an appointed council in Bayt Jala. This morning, the staff officer for domestic affairs, Shelomo 'Amar, issued letters of appointment to the four persons who are next in line in the list of the elected councilmen.

Last night, the council members prepared letters of resignation. So far, the letters have not reached their destination at the offices of the military administration.

PHALANGIST SPOKESMAN: UN POWERLESS AGAINST TERRORISTS

TA211436Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 21 Sep 78 p 4 TA

[By Menahem Horowitz]

[Excerpts] Among the regular visitors to the good fence is Francis Rizq, the spokesman of the Christian Phalangists in southern Lebanon, a man who is well liked by the Lebanese Christians.

Francis Rizq claims that the United Nations does not have sufficient power to remove the terrorists from southern Lebanon. In his opinion, the UN forces are trying to drive a wedge between the Christian people and the Jewish people, including the closure of the good fence.

"The Syrians are approaching southern Lebanon," Francis Rizq warns, "and a Syrian force is stationed 2 km from our villages in the south." The intention--according to the Phalangist spokesman--is to harm Major Haddad and Sami Shidyaq's army. "That is why I hope Israel will not remain idle and will act at once to rescue the Christian people in Lebanon, because it is difficult to stand alone against the Syrian Army."

"Syria's goal is to conquer Lebanon and sign an agreement with the Soviet Union with the participation of the rejectionist countries, in order to strike at the United States and Israel," Francis Rizq explains.

TERRORIST GROUP UNCOVERED IN WEST BANK

TA211835Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The security forces have uncovered a terrorist group in the village of Bayt 'Immar in the Nabulus District. The group was preparing to put a bomb on a bus in Tel Aviv. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. The group members handed over the charge, as well as other sabotage materials, to the security personnel. The group belonged to the Fatah organization. It was uncovered 5 days before it was to carry out its plan.

EXPLOSION IN EAST JERUSALEM; NO INJURIES

TA212018Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] This evening an empty tourist bus was damaged on Salah ad-Din street in East Jerusalem. An explosive charge caused moderate damage to the bus. Nobody was injured. Several suspects were detained for interrogation.

DAYAN MEETS WITH ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

TA212027Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Italian foreign minister who is visiting Israel at the moment said that he is convinced that a very important step on the way to a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict was taken at Camp David. He said this to our political correspondent at the end of a meeting with the foreign minister.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that we have a great interest in gaining the sympathy of the Common Market countries for the political move that will ultimately help and benefit the Egyptian economic system.

EVIDENCE OF OIL FOUND IN GAN YAVNE

TA212021Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Good news: Good signs of oil have been discovered in the Gan Yavne drilling, in the center of the country. Correspondent Avi Angel reports that it is as yet impossible to decide whether this is a commercial field. No gusher has burst from the drilling site, but, according to evaluations by experts, the signs are encouraging. A clearer picture of the geological strata and the quantity of oil will be received by Sunday. Partners in the Gan Yavne drilling are the (Hanna) and Lapidot companies, governmental companies, as well as Paz Oil Searches and the (Fetterman) Group.

EL AL PLANNING FLIGHTS TO EGYPT

TA211156Y Jerusalem POST in English 21 Sep 78 p 7 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv--El Al has begun to make plans for flights to Egypt, an official of the national airline told the Jerusalem POST yesterday. He said they would be able to begin flights about three months after a peace treaty is signed.

The official said El Al plans to request landing rights in Cairo, Alexandria and Aswan.

The official visualized a great influx of tourists visiting both Egypt and Israel when peace comes.

BUS COMPANY READY FOR OPENING OF BORDER

TA211157Y Jerusalem POST in English 21 Sep 78 p 7 TA

[By Yizhaq Oqed]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv--A one-way ticket Tel Aviv-Cairo by Egged Bus will cost approximately IL150, Dr Kalman Bloom, Egged's economist, told transport correspondents at a study day held at Beit Egged here yesterday.

The study day centered on the economic problems of Egged. Shlomo Goldman, head of the cooperative's Traffic Department, revealed that last November, when As-Sadat paid his historic visit to Jerusalem, Egged started to draw up plans on opening lines to Cairo and other Egyptian cities. He said that the real test for Egged will come after the signing of the peace treaty. It will then be seen whether Egged was able to organize itself fast enough to cope with the demands of people who will want to see the pyramids and all the other sights in Egypt. He believes that the crush will be during the first few months, something akin to the first few months after the Six-Day War, when there wasn't an Israeli who didn't want to travel to Judaea, Samaria and the Golan Heights.

He promised that in a matter of days Egged tour guides could take a course on Egypt and its attractions.

SENATE APPROVES IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW

LD201330Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] The government motion to impose martial law in Tehran and 11 other cities for a period of 6 months was debated at the Senate extraordinary session today and was approved. According to our parliamentary correspondent, Fariborz Forughi, during the session, which was presided over by Senator Mohammad Sajjadi and in the presence of several cabinet ministers, Senator Sajjadi first said he hoped there would not be any other instances of government applying for an extraordinary session for a martial law proclamation. I call on Sharif-Emami's government to rescind the proclamation as soon as he deems it unnecessary and not to wait until its legal 6-month period has expired, he said.

Opposition Senator Jalali Na'ini referred to the first martial law in our country and, giving a brief historical account, described the various provisions of the Martial Law Act. He then referred to the people's recent demonstrations and said the reason which forced the people to pour into the streets included previous governments' oppression, injustices, lack of attention to the people's affairs, corruption, bribery, depriving the people of their freedom, lack of implementation of the provisions of the constitution and absence of the rule of law. The main and final cause, however, has been the autocratic attitude of those who served in previous governments. The people cannot, therefore, be blamed, and blame lies with the previous governments and their agents, he said. Let us make a decision and prosecute those who have done wrong and broken the law in the past, and oust them from government agencies to regain the people's trust. He then expressed his opposition to the martial law proclamation and said the majority of the Iranian people demand that the constitution be implemented and, while being attached to their social system, they are also attached to their national, historical and religious traditions with unity of views and belief.

Varahram said: You are saying we should proclaim martial law only when foreign agents attack the country. Have you forgotten the Azarbaijan episode [when a communist republic was set up in the province in the 1940's]? How about the Tabriz episode? Were all the fires in buildings and riots the work of the Tabriz people? Where did the Tabrizi get his bombs? Is it the work of a patriot to pour sawdust and burn rubber tires? How could you ask the senators here not to vote in favor of martial law? If you are a patriot, you should know that one should not fan the flame. What you are saying is fanning the fire.

QOM GOVERNOR DISMISSED FOR IMPROPRIETY

LD201150Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The governor of Qom has been dismissed from his post and suspended from government service. An Interior Ministry spokesman announced today that, in accordance with the verdict of a commission of inquiry on government employees' activity contrary to administrative dignity, profession and norms set up by the Interior Ministry, Hoseyn Jame'i, governor of Qom, has been dismissed from his post and suspended from government service for 18 months for ignoring Interior Ministry directives, the High Electoral Council's instructions, refusing to supply documents needed by inspectors sent by the ministry and for making false statements to the commission.

RESTRICTIONS ON HAJ PILGRIMAGE LIFTED

ID191304Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Participation in the Haj pilgrimage will be open from next year. Mr 'Ali Naqi Kani, minister of state and supervisor of the AWQAF organization, announcing this today, said that next year the AWQAF organization will only be involved in providing services needed by the Haj pilgrims. This year, however, the procedures will be handled by the AWQAF organization as in previous years.

SHAH CANCELS CELEBRATIONS, DONATES COST TO RELIEF

LD201805Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The following statement was published by the imperial court today:

By the blessed command of the shahanshah aryamehr, in view of his imperial majesty's sadness because of the earthquake in the Tabas township and the surrounding area, this year's celebrations on 26 and 31 October [shah's birthday and coronation anniversary and crown prince's birthday, respectively] are canceled. The cost of the celebrations will be donated to relief work for those who survived the quake and toward the reconstruction of the quake-damaged areas.

AFGHANISTAN

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VAJPAYEE VISIT

BK210921Y Delhi ISI in English 0831 GMT 21 Sep 78 BK

[Text] At the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Comrade Hafizollah Amin, the minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, paid an official and friendly visit to Afghanistan from September 18 to 20, 1978. The minister of external affairs was accorded a very warm welcome by the people and government of Afghanistan reflecting the traditional ties of friendship between the two countries and the earnest desire of the two peoples and governments to reinforce their friendship to consolidate and expand areas of cooperation between them in diverse fields.

The minister of external affairs was received by President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki.

The minister of external affairs held extensive discussions with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Comrade Hafizollah Amin in an atmosphere of complete friendship and cordiality in which problems of the region as well as major international issues and bilateral relations were examined in detail.

These discussions revealed an identity of views on various important subjects. The two sides expressed their confidence that the further strengthening of their bilateral relations would serve mutual interests of the two countries. The two sides also decided to explore fresh areas for consolidating and enlarging their bilateral cooperation.

In these discussions the minister of external affairs of India was assisted by J.S. Mehta, foreign secretary; S.K. Singh, ambassador of India in Kabul; Dr I.P. Singh, joint secretary, the Ministry of External Affairs; and S.V. Purushottam, joint secretary, the Ministry of External Affairs.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was assisted by Shah Mohammad Dost, deputy foreign minister for political affairs; Mohammad Mirza Samah, acting director general for economic affairs; Mohammad Gul Jahangiri, director for the First Political Division, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Abdul Mahmood Samel, director for cultural relations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrade Hafizollah Amin gave an account of the April revolution brought about under the dynamic leadership of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan which began a new era in the destiny of the Afghan people.

The two sides reaffirmed their faith in the UN Charter and their belief in the principles of coexistence. They reiterated that international disputes must be resolved through peaceful means without the use of force or threat of the use of force and with due regard to the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, national independence, equality and noninterference.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the continuing validity of nonalignment which had made a positive contribution to the common struggle for peace and security of nations. They recalled that these principles were reiterated in July 1978 at the Belgrade conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the nonaligned countries, thus consolidating the unity of the nonaligned countries in their struggle against colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, imperialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

The two sides agreed that mutually beneficial technical and economic cooperation amongst the nonaligned states should be promoted with vigour.

The two sides expressed their determination to persist in their effort to improve bilateral relations with their neighbours in order to promote peace, stability and cooperation in the region. They look forward to beneficial cooperation amongst the countries of the region for improving the lot of their people.

Both sides were of view that all political differences among the countries of the region impeding the process of normalisation of relations and cooperation between them should be settled through peaceful negotiations and mutual understanding.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East which is causing concern to the peace-loving peoples all over the world. They were of the view that the Palestinian issue was the crux of the Middle East problem. They agreed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and expressed their firm support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for restoration of their legitimate and inalienable rights including the right to establish their own national state.

The two sides once again reaffirmed their solidarity and pledged their full support for the oppressed peoples sufferings under colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia and under the illegal minority regime in Zimbabwe. They further expressed support for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and that of the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front.

The two sides reviewed the recent special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and expressed their concern at escalation in the arms race including nuclear arms and reiterated their belief that there was no alternative to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and the banning of production of new weapons of mass destruction.

They called for an early implementation by all concerned of the UN declaration on the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace from which great power rivalries and competition as well as military bases conceived in the context of such rivalries and competition should be eliminated.

The two sides reviewed the international economic situation, especially as it affects the developing countries. They called upon the developed countries to base their economic relations with the developing countries on a just and equitable basis with a view to bringing about an early establishment of a new international economic order.

The two sides urged the international community, particularly the nonaligned countries, to extend their full cooperation for immediate implementation of special measures adopted in favour of the developing, landlocked and least developed countries in various international forums. They further urged that the international community should also adopt urgent measures to enable developing, landlocked, least developed and other most seriously affected developing countries to overcome their present difficulties and to sustain the momentum of their development.

The two sides examined in detail progress achieved in the commercial, economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries. They agreed that the areas of bilateral cooperation between the two countries should be further broadened. The minister of external affairs of India expressed the readiness of the Government of India to extend assistance and cooperation of India for the 5-year development plan of Afghanistan which is currently under preparation. In this regard, the two sides stressed the importance of meetings held by the Indo-Afghan joint economic commission. The two sides agreed to continue close contacts at various levels in order to exchange views for strengthening further their close relationship and for expanding their cooperation.

The minister of external affairs of India expressed his sincere thanks to the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan for the warm hospitality extended to him and members of his party by the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The minister of external affairs extended an invitation from the president and prime minister of India to the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Comrade Nur Mohammed Tarakki, to visit India at a mutually convenient date. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The minister of external affairs also extended an invitation to deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, to visit India at his early convenience. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and it was agreed that a date will be agreed upon in future.

## INDIA

### MP SAYS PRC READY TO RESOLVE BORDER DISPUTE

BK190809Y Bombay PTI in English 0133 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Bombay, Sep 18 (PTI)--The Chinese Government was willing to discuss and resolve India's border dispute with it, the Janata Party leader, Dr Subramaniam Swamy, MP, said here yesterday.

Addressing a press conference, Dr Swamy, who has just returned from a visit to China, said that on the issue of Kashmir the Chinese leaders had change their views from "the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people" to "India and Pakistan settling their difference on the issue across the table".

He said an indication of a change in this stand was available in the joint communique issued after the visit of the Pakistani foreign minister, Mr Agha Shahi, to China when he was there. The communique did not, for the first time in 20 years, talk of the self-determination of the Kashmiri people. In fact it did not mention Kashmir at all.

Dr Swamy, who had held discussion with the Chinese leaders while on his visit, said he had emphasized that improvement of India's relations with China should not come in the way of improving the country's relations with the Soviet Union. The Chinese agreed to this, he added.

He said the Chinese leaders also agreed to repair the roads leading to Mansarovar and Kailas and allow pilgrims to visit these places.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

BK211511Y Delhi ISI in English 1450 GMT 21 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The following statement was made by an official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi on September 21:

"We have seen the texts of the framework agreements concluded at the meeting at Camp David arranged by President Carter with President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. These are complex documents and merit careful study. The prime minister has also received a letter from President Carter on the subject.

"The West Asian problem is vitally important not only for the countries of the region but to all nations concerned with peace and stability in the world. The area has witnessed four wars and has suffered refugee movements and insecure conditions during the last 30 years. Every effort at a peaceful solution which would lead to a comprehensive settlement in this vital area cannot but be recommended.

"As far as India is concerned, it has consistently upheld that the constituent elements of the relevant Security Council resolutions must provide the framework for a durable settlement. This inter alia includes withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories, the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to determine their future and enabling all states in the region to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries. Any settlement which does not provide for these elements would not secure peace in the region or prove lasting.

"We intend to continue to study in depth the framework agreements which have been reached and follow the further diplomatic conversations and intergovernmental discussions which are taking place."

PTI CITES U.S. ENVOY ON PLANNED AIRCRAFT PURCHASES

BK220156Y Bombay PTI in English 0136 GMT 22 Sep 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Sep 22 (PTI)--The United States ambassador, Mr Robert Goheen, yesterday reiterated the concern of his government over any possible escalation of arms level in the Indian Subcontinent, when he spoke to the foreign correspondents association here.

The ambassador was asked about India's proposal to acquire new deep penetration aircraft.

A REUTER report says: Mr Goheen said the proposed purchase could spiral off a new arms race in the subcontinent that would divert funds from development in India and Pakistan.

Mr Goheen said America recognised that India needs to modernise its air force and it was not hostile to India acquiring, but the new purchase would introduce a higher level of technology into an area where India's military superiority was already great.

COMMERCE GROUP VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR TRADE WITH PRC

OW2022212Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2135 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text] New Delhi, Sep 21 (AFP)--China has advised India that increased economic cooperation between the two countries must be preceded by determined efforts towards that direction and that it cannot be achieved overnight.

This was revealed in a report released here last night by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) on the visit paid to China by a FICCI delegation recently. The report, however, referred to a few areas where the Indians will seek to offer cooperation in the increasing developmental activities in that country.

The report said that the delegation had said during discussions with Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang that India could supply machinery and technology to China at prices 30 to 40 per cent lower than Western countries. Mr. Li's response was that they were prepared to buy from anyone if prices were competitive and specifications and delivery schedules were met according to their requirements.

The minister agreed that India had many strong points in technology, but felt that increased cooperation between the two countries could not be introduced overnight. A determined effort should be made, the report quoted him as having said.

China was being opened up to advanced countries for key projects, the report noted, and said that this would be one of the possible areas where the Indians could seek subcontracts with the principal contractors. It called upon the Indian firms to get in touch with such foreign collaborators in the West and other countries like Japan.

The railways were another area identified in the report for possible Indian participation. It noted that China had a big programme of developing the infrastructure of railways.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED IN GORAKHPUR

BK200910Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] In Uttar Pradesh, over 100 demonstrators of the Communist Party of India were arrested yesterday in Gorakhpur for forcing their entry into the Gorakhpur station of All-India Radio. They were shouting slogans against government policies and also against All-India Radio.

## PAKISTAN

AFP: ASGHAR KHAN OPPOSES 'HASTY' WITHDRAWAL FROM CENTO

BK201509Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 20 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, Sep 20 (AFP)--Former air chief and president of Tehriki-i-Istiqval, Air Marshal (Ret) Asghar Khan said today Pakistan should not take any hasty decision to quit the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).

Addressing lawyers in Quetta, capital of Baluchistan Province, he said before taking a decision Pakistan should consult two other CENTO members, Turkey and Iran.

Pakistan's President General Ziaul Haq had said before the non-aligned Belgrade conference of foreign ministers last July that Pakistan was reappraising its presence in the CENTO.

Asghar Khan said that there was no evidence of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan. However, he said that superpowers take an interest in the affairs of such countries where conditions become unstable.

Asghar Khan said the present government being unrepresentative should refrain from taking major initiatives in foreign policy. He said under the present set up the possibility of foreign interference could not be ruled out in the country. He had earlier opposed President Gen Ziaul Haq's proposed visit to India.

HAQ APPOINTS ZONAL ADMINISTRATORS AS STATE GOVERNORS

BK1617307 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Sep 78 BK

[Excerpt] The chief martial law administrator [CMLA] has appointed the martial law administrators of Zones A, C and D as the governors of the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan. They will be administered the oath of office on Monday.

The martial law administrator, Zone B, Lt Gen (Fazlul Haq), who is outside the country on official duty, will be sworn in as the governor of the NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] on his return. In the meanwhile, Maj Gen (Syed Musafad) will be the acting governor, who will also be sworn in on Monday. The outgoing acting governors will revert to their judicial career. The new provincial heads will retain their present appointments.

BRIEFS

DPRK COOPERATION WITH AFGHANISTAN--Dastagir Panjshiri, minister of public works, on Sunday received His Excellency Kim Yo-on, the ambassador of the People's Republic [as heard] of Korea in his office. They are reported to have exchanged views on the possibility of cooperation by the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in the projects of the Ministry of Public Works of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [Text] [Kabul International Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Sep 78 LDT]

AFGHAN-USSR SCIENCE PROTOCOL--The Council of Ministers recently approved the setting up of an Afghan Academy of Sciences. The main purpose of this is to lay a firm foundation for making more and better use of new developments in science and technology in the country. The first departments of the academy to be set up will be those not requiring laboratories, machinery or equipment and contacts will be made with friendly countries to provide the required equipment for other departments. So far we have signed a protocol with the USSR Academy of Sciences on academic cooperation between the two academies. [Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD]

AFGHAN PROSPECTING EQUIPMENT PURCHASE--Prospecting equipment worth over $2 million which is required by the prospecting directorate of the Ministry of Mines and Industries is to be purchased from the USSR. The agreements pertaining to this purchase were signed this afternoon by Eng Abdolkafi Rasuli, the deputy minister of mines and industries, and (Varshavskiy), head of the machinery exports section of the Soviet trade agency. The agreements were signed with the Soviet AVTOEKSPORT, TRAKTOROEKSPORT, MASHINOEKSPORT, MASHPRIBORINTORG, and TEKHNOEKSPORT. According to the agreements, the purchased equipment will be delivered to Afghanistan after the opening of a letter of credit, within 4 to 10 months at the port of Hayratan. [Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

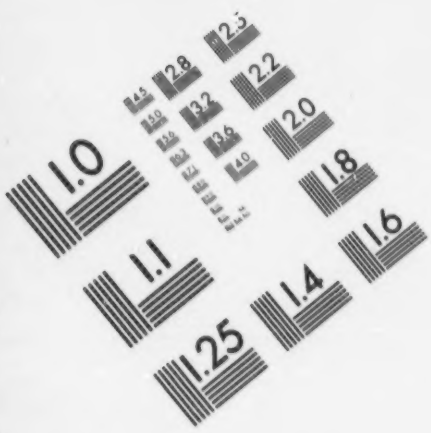
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

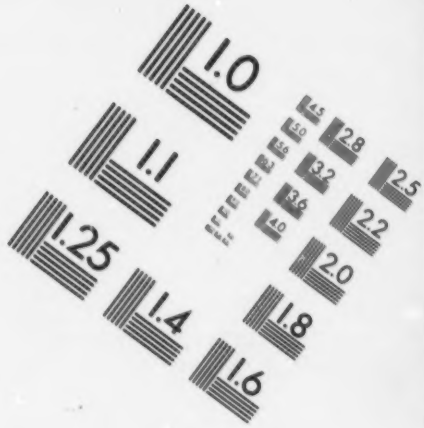
Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

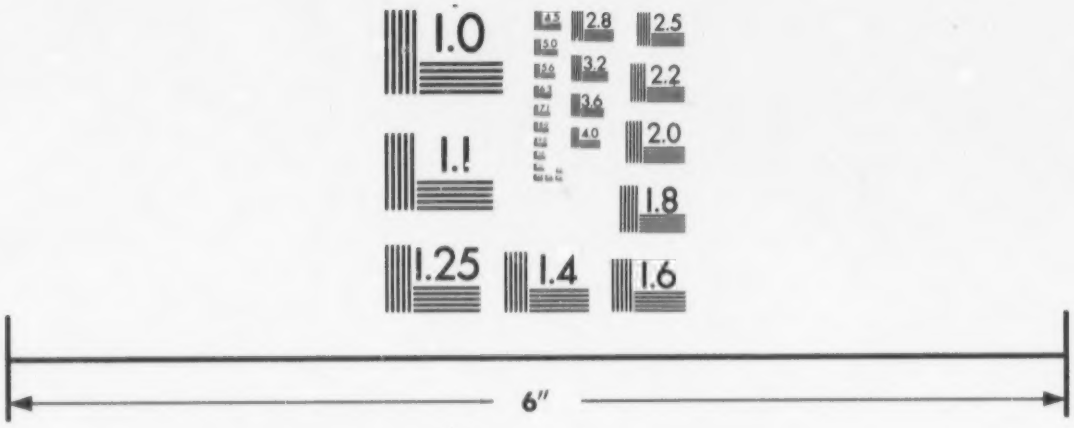
Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

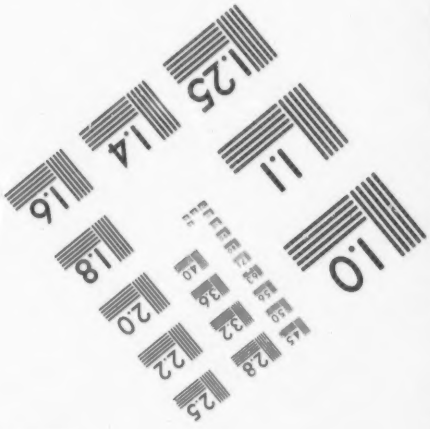
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151



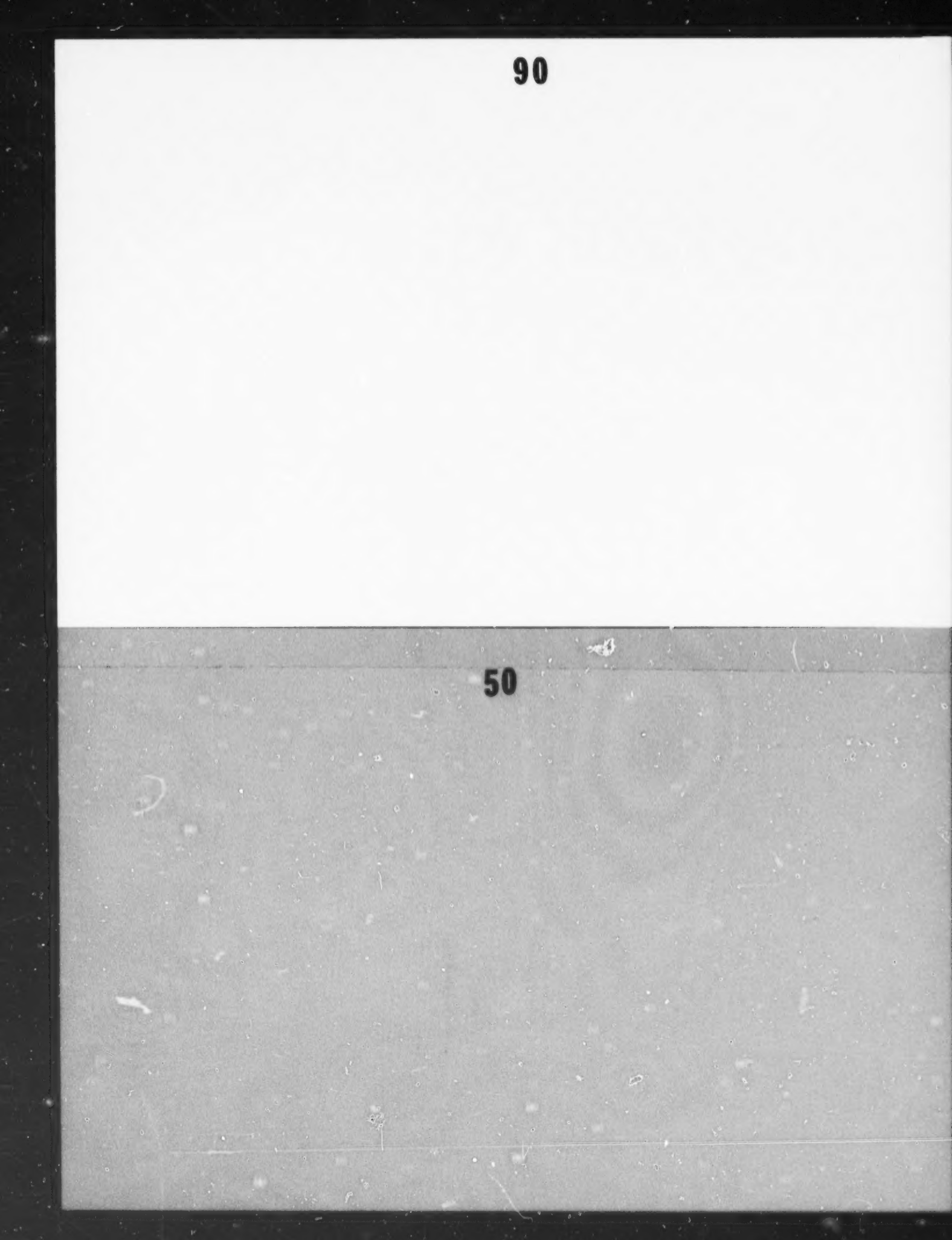






# MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART




MIARS ROTARY CAMERA MICROFILM TARGET (4/18/72)
(Based on NBS 1963A Target Design)


90
50